Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV...NO. 14,049. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

U. S. SHIP SENT TO TURKEY

FOUR-GUN BANCROFT ORDERED TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Believed to be the First Step of the President Toward the Support of This Government's Demand for $100,000 Indemnity—Americans There Are Without the Protection of a Guard Vessel Such as Other Powers Have.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The President has decided to send a warship to Constantinople, and the little cadet practice ship Bancroft has been selected as the first American National vessel since the ratification of the treaty of Berlin to pass the Bosphorus and anchor in the Golden Horn, opposite the gardens of the Seraglio.

The Navy Department is in a state of suppressed excitement to-day on account of the preliminary orders to fit the vessel for a foreign cruise, and although officials have been pledged to unusual secrecy over the immediate cause of the departure, it is well known that extraordinary efforts are being made to expedite the dispatch of the vessel from Annapolis, where the cadets have just disembarked after the Summer cruise, and the instruction officers have been ordered ashore to the Naval Academy.

Under peremptory orders, a new complement of officers and men, it is understood, will man the ship in a day or two, and she will go to the Norfolk or New-York Navy Yard to make ready for a duty she was never designed to undertake, Congress having authorized her construction solely as a practice cruiser for the education of the naval cadets.

The Administration having reached the decision, however, that the presence of a United States war vessel was imperatively demanded at Constantinople to perform duty similar to that of the guardships maintained there by England and France and other European powers, and the Turkish laws resting on the treaty of Berlin forbidding a vessel of over six guns to enter the Bosphorus, the Bancroft alone was found available for the service required.

She has four guns, and therefore is under no obligation to secure permission to pass the forts, as would be the case of all other American warships, save the Concord, now out of commission, and the Bennington, attached to the Pacific station, both of which have six guns, and the dispatch boat Dolphin, which has two guns.

It is understood that during the climax of troubles at Constantinople, several months ago the United States asked leave to send one of the ships on the European station into the Bosphorus, but permission was refused at the time, on the ground that the Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Marblehead exceeded in power and size the terms of the Berlin agreement.

It is also understood that at Minister Terrell's suggestion the step now to be taken has been under contemplation for some time, and is not due to any sudden and unforeseen complication.

The cruiser Bancroft was laid down in 1891 by Moore & Sons at Elizabeth, N. J., and went into service three years ago. She cost $250,000 and is only 839 tons' displacement, being 187 feet 6 inches long, 32 feet broad, with a draught of 11 feet 6 inches. Her horse power on trial was 1,213, and her speed 14.37 knots. She can only carry 200 tons of coal, and must therefore make port frequently on a cruise.

Her main battery consists of four fourteen rapid-fire rifles and a number of small secondary weapons and two torpedo tubes. She carries 10 officers and 120 men. In all respects, she is a warship of the highest class in miniature, equal in appearance to the finest vessels in foreign navies. For her size, she is probably the most formidable of United States naval vessels.

Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, sent the subjoined letter to Secretary Olney last January:

Turkish Legation.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1896.

Mr. Secretary of State: His Excellency, Tewfik Pasha, has just informed me that the Sublime Porte regrets that it cannot comply with Mr. Terrell's request for permission for the Bancroft to pass through the Strait, that vessel having been authorized to remain at the disposal of the United States Legation at Constantinople.

Your Excellency knows perfectly well the earnest and sincere desire of the Imperial Government to do all in its power to strengthen, if possible, the ties of friendship which unite the two countries, but in this case a certain fact is involved, to wit: That only the signatory powers of the treaty of Berlin enjoy the right to have vessels of war permanently at Constantinople at the orders of their respective embassies.

Now, the United States Government does not appear in the number of the signatories of that treaty. I am, consequently, sure that your Excellency will be pleased to take the foregoing into consideration. MAVROYENI.

If any reply was made to this letter, or if any correspondence followed or preceded it, that correspondence is not obtainable.

On Nov. 5 of last year, Admiral Selfridge being at Marseilles, France, in the flagship San Francisco, on his way from Washington to the Levant, wrote Mr. Terrell as follows:

Considering it very desirable that I should confer with you relating to disturbances in the East, I have the honor to request that you will procure a firman from the Porte for me to visit Constantinople in the Marblehead, the smallest vessel of our squadron.

The Marolehead has a displacement of 2,000 tons.

Mr. Terrell immediately saw the Sultan and made the application, which, as the Minister reported to Mr. Olney, "he very politely declined to give, for the alleged reason that similar applications would then be made by the other powers, which he could not possibly grant."

Minister Terrell, writing to Admiral Selfridge Nov. 20, said:

There is a feeling here of much apprehension, and the news from the interior of Asia is fearful. Certainly over 20,000 men have been killed in cities and large towns away from the seacoast, while the country from the Black Sea to the Caspian is believed to be desolate. The co-operative action of European powers, if agreed on, is not known here.

If there should be an effort by their boats to rush by the Dardanelles and reach this city, the interval between the effort and the arrival of the fleet here would be one of much danger to resident Christians. Other Governments have dispatch boats on which their people could take refuge. Ours has none.

Minister Terrell a month later was compelled to go to Smyrna to confer with the Admiral.

It is believed in naval circles here that the preliminary orders sending the Bancroft to Constantinople constitute the first step in the Administration programme to compel Turkey to respect the peremptory demand for full and immediate satisfaction for $100,000 indemnity made last November for the destruction of the American college and other property at Harpoot and a similar demand for the burning of the college at Marash.

It is believed this will be enforced before the close of the present year, even if it be necessary to detach all the battleships and big cruisers from Admiral Bunce's fleet for the purpose.

The flagship Minneapolis of the European squadron left Southampton this morning for Queenstown, Ireland. After a brief stay there she will proceed to Lisbon, and thence cruise in the Mediterranean, where the San Francisco and Marblehead have remained all Summer. Stores for the fleet will be sent to Genoa, reaching there in about a month.

MOBS KILLED MORE THAN 3,000.

No Effort Made by Police and Rioters Murdered from House to House.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Constantinople, under date of Thursday, saying that besides the bombs which they possessed, the seizers of the Ottoman Bank had sixteen pounds of dynamite. Only nine of the number forming the party that seized the bank were alive when a decision to surrender was reached.

Fearful scenes, the dispatch says, were enacted Wednesday night, especially in the Topanes, Hasskeni, and Kissim Pasha districts, where mobs of Lazes and Kurds of the worst character looted shops and residences and murdered everybody whom they suspected of being an Armenian or a sympathizer with the Armenians.

A moderate estimate places the number of killed at between 3,000 and 4,000.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Tageblatt's Constantinople correspondent, in a dispatch to his paper, details many acts of savage barbarity which he witnessed during the rioting, which began on Wednesday, which were similar to those he had seen during previous massacres.

No effort to check the mob in their murderous work was made by the police. Numerous arrests of Armenians were made to-day, and this led to further rioting, which, however, was of a less serious character. The hospitals are crowded. All of the guardships have landed parties of marines to assist in preserving order.

OTTOMAN BANK RAIDERS ESCAPE.

Hold Directors Prisoners and Negotiate a Safe Conduct.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Among the officials who were in the Ottoman Bank when it was attacked by a mob on Wednesday was Sir Edgar Vincent, the Governor of the institution, but he was among the number who succeeded in making their escape.

Two of the bank Directors and several of the employes, however, were not so fortunate, and were seized by the Armenians, who held them prisoners with a view of enabling them to come to terms with the authorities.

The Armenians demanded that they be allowed to retain their revolvers and be furnished with safe conducts out of Turkey, and when these terms were conceded they yielded themselves up to Sir Edgar Vincent and were conveyed by the dragoman of the Russian Embassy on board of the bank Governor's yacht Gulnare.

This morning their departure was arranged by the various diplomats.

Concurrent with the attack upon the bank, a circular issued by the Armenian Revolutionary Committee was delivered at the various embassies announcing the intention of the Armenians to seize the bank and hold it for two days, during which time the powers must interfere to secure a settlement of Armenian affairs.

The circular stated that if the authorities attempted to force an entrance to the bank the captors of the building would destroy all the securities in the bank and blow up the building.

YOUNG BICYCLIST KILLED.

Lost Control of the Wheel and Ran into a Wagon.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Christian Slack, twelve years of age, died at his home, at 33 Oriental Terrace, last night as the result of a bicycle accident which occurred yesterday afternoon. The boy was a novice on the bicycle, but had taken his brother's wheel out for practice. His brother had warned him to remain on the asphalt pavement while practicing. Yesterday he kept on Broad Street and Gouverneur Street, both of which are asphalted. As he was about to go home he rode up Gouverneur Street toward Broad. Near the corner a milk wagon was drawing into the gutter, the driver intending to stop. The boy was traveling at a rapid rate and had his head down. When a short distance from the wagon he looked up, and, becoming excited, lost control of his machine. Instead of turning out he tried to stop. The result was disastrous.

The front wheel went straight for the wagon, with the boy frantically trying to stop. It is said that in an effort to back pedal he lost one of his pedals and this excited him the more. The front wheel struck the side of the wagon with sufficient force to cause the machine to rebound and throw the boy from the saddle. He struck on his head, inflicted a deep gash, and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was carried home and Dr. Theodore Corwin summoned, but the boy lived only a few hours.

A Sandwich Declared Not to be a Meal.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 28.—Special Excise Inspector Hibbard of Elmira showed to all the Raines law hotel proprietors in this city to-day a letter from the Attorney General saying that sandwiches would not be allowed to be sold with drinks after the regular midnight hour and on Sunday hereafter. Drinks cannot be given to any one unless they are bona-fide guests of the hotels. The letter caused considerable excitement among the saloon keepers.

State Capitol Workmen Laid Off.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—About 300 men employed by the new Capitol Construction Commission will be laid off to-morrow on account of a lack of funds longer to carry the heavy force of 600-odd workingmen.

THE SOVEREIGN A FLIER

M. C. D. BORDEN'S YACHT BEAT THE STEAMBOAT MONMOUTH.

The Two Boats Started at the Southwest Spit and Raced to the Battery—Monmouth Led at the Start, but Was a Quarter of a Mile Astern at the Finish—The Trip Made in Six Minutes Less Time than Usual.

M. C. D. Borden's new steam yacht Sovereign yesterday morning had a race up the bay with the Jersey Central Railroad steamer Monmouth. The Sovereign won, but she had hard work to lower the colors of the crack steamboat.

The Monmouth leaves the pier at Atlantic Highlands at 8:25 each morning and brings up to town many business men who are living on the Jersey coast during the Summer. They usually spend the time coming up the bay in reading the morning newspapers, but yesterday every one was excited over the race, and many bets were made on the result.

When the contract to build the Sovereign was made a clause was inserted stipulating that the new yacht should be tried against the Monmouth and should beat the crack harbor boat. An attempt was made on Thursday morning, but a slight accident happened to her machinery and she had to give up the race. Mr. Borden sent word to Capt. Martin of the Monmouth that he would be on hand with his yacht yesterday. The old Captain smiled and remarked that the Sovereign would have to hustle to beat his boat, and then passed word along to the engineer in order that everything might be in good order for a quick run.

A few yachtsmen heard that there was to be a race and went down on the Monmouth very early in the morning to see how it would turn out. They made a few bets on the contest, and the Monmouth was the favorite at 2 to 1 on.

It was 8:30 when the Monmouth slipped away from the Atlantic Highlands Pier and headed out for the main ship channel. She had a good head of steam up and her engineers and firemen were working like beavers to make the engines run at their best. The Sovereign in the meantime had gone to Buoy No. 10, at the Southwest Spit, and was waiting for the steamboat to come out. Capt. Jeffreys was on the bridge, and with Mr. Borden were Washington E. Connor, Cornelius N. Bliss, and a few other friends.

As the Monmouth drew near, the Sovereign's shrill whistle tooted a defiance and then started to move ahead. The Monmouth was fairly flying through the water, and had shot by the Sovereign before the yacht had gathered headway. Capt. Jeffreys rang the jingle in the yacht's engine room, the engineer answered by throwing the engines wide open, and the race began.

The Monmouth had a clear lead, and her twin screws were turning over at a rate that promised to keep her in front. The Sovereign was on the starboard side of the steamboat and her twin screws were doing their best to cut down the Monmouth's lead. Racing is an old yarn with the Monmouth. Every boat built that is at all speedy tries to pass this boat on one of her trips some time or other. The Monmouth usually wins without much effort. Capt. Martin has got so used to trials against his boat that he does not pay much attention to them. Yesterday morning, though, the old Captain cast many glances to starboard at the handsome yacht, and, instead of finding that the Monmouth was drawing away, he saw the Sovereign slowly but surely gaining. The Monmouth's engines were turning the screws over 144 times a minute, but this was not fast enough, and the engineer was ordered to shake her up a bit. The revolutions were increased to 154 a minute, and the Monmouth was doing her best.

The Sovereign still gained. Inch by inch she drew up. Off Swinburne Island the two boats were abreast. The Monmouth was going as though she would break a record, and the yacht was going just a little faster. The water curled up under the bows of each boat, it swirled along their sides and then left sheets of white foam astern that danced about long after the racers had gone.

Inch by inch the Sovereign crept ahead, and when off Hoffman Island, her bowsprit was just ahead of the stem of the Monmouth. On the yacht, Capt. Jeffreys was looking straight ahead, steering a perfect course. He seemed to be unconscious of the fact that the fastest boat in New-York Harbor was trying to get to the Battery ahead of his yacht. Mr. Borden and his guests were watching the progress of the race, and they appeared to be well pleased with the result so far. On the Monmouth every one was excited. The passengers crowded at the rails and hardly took their eyes off the yacht all the way up the Bay. Capt. Martin seemed a trifle nervous. He knew the Monmouth was doing her best, the Sovereign was still gaining, and the Battery was a long way off. It was only a question of holding steam then. If the Sovereign's boilers could do that, then the Monmouth was beaten.

The inches that the Sovereign was ahead at Hoffman Island gradually grew to be feet, and as they passed through the Narrows, the yacht was a quarter of a length ahead. At Quarantine it was half a length, and when abreast of Robbins Reef Light, the Sovereign was a clear length in front of the Monmouth.

The further they went the faster the Sovereign seemed to go, and by the time Castle William, on Governors Island, was abreast the yacht was several lengths in the lead, and at the Battery was a quarter of a mile ahead of the Monmouth. Then a gun was fired on the yacht as a parting salute. She turned to the west and crossed the bow of the Monmouth, dipping her flag as she did so. The Sovereign made a wide sweep of the river, and then went to the Battery, where Mr. Borden and his friends landed. John P. Duncan of the Kanawha had just landed, and he was the first to congratulate Mr. Borden on having so good a yacht. Mr. Borden declined to say anything about the trip except that he was well satisfied with his yacht.

Capt. Martin of the Monmouth would not acknowledge that the Sovereign was the faster boat of the two. He said the Monmouth was badly handicapped by having so many passengers on board. They crowded to one side of the boat and gave her quite a list. He thought that if the Monmouth had not been so handicapped she would have won.

The Monmouth usually makes the trip in one hour and six minutes. Yesterday she made it from pier to pier in exactly one hour, or six minutes faster than usual.

The Sovereign was built for M. C. D. Borden last Winter in the Erie Basin from designs by J. Beavor Webb. She is a steel boat, and is 250 feet 6 inches in length over all, 28 feet beam, and draws 12 feet of water. She is supplied with two Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers, which furnish steam for two engines, each having cylinders 15 inches, 24 inches, and 29 inches diameter by stroke 20 inches. The yacht is rigged with two pole masts and a pole bowsprit. She has no gaffs, and consequently carries leg-of-mutton sails.

The diameter of her wheels is 8 feet. The boilers furnish steam at 225 pounds pressure. The water-heating surface in each boiler is 3,500 square feet, the grate being 72 feet, giving a ratio of 48 to 1. These boilers are the largest of the water-tube type ever constructed in a single unit. The steam drums used in the boilers are 42 inches in diameter and 13 feet long.

WHOLE FAMILY FOUND DEAD.

Mother Shoots Her Three Children and Then Kills Herself.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—At noon to-day the family of Charles W. Green, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Big Four Railway, consisting of Mrs. Green and three children, a boy aged fifteen, a girl aged nine, and a girl of six, were found dead in their home, 519 West Thirty-fourth Street. All the little ones were in their beds and the mother lay dead in a doorway with a revolver by her side.

The murder and suicide are supposed to have occurred Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock, as at that hour neighbors heard pistol shots near the Green home, but no investigation was made until the non-appearance of the Green family led to an inquiry.

Mr. Green left the city Tuesday, Aug. 18, to go on a trip to Salt Lake with Mr. Lynch, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Big Four. Thursday morning one of the neighbor's children went to the Green home to play with the children. He could not find anybody at the house, and told his parents. They thought it strange, but did nothing until this morning, when there were still no signs of life about the house. Repeated knocks at the door failing to bring a response, a ladder was raised to a second-story window and one of the neighbors went in, and the dead bodies of the family were found.

Mrs. Green had not undressed for bed, and it was evident that she had put the children to bed, waiting until they were asleep, and then sent them into eternity. The only explanation of the terrible crime is that Mrs. Green's mind was probably unbalanced. Mr. Green is now on his way from Salt Lake. His friends say his home life was especially happy.

RUNAWAYS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Carriages Wrecked and Three Persons Hurt by Wild Horses.

Jeremiah Dunn of 408 West Fifty-eighth Street is the owner of a high-stepping horse which was attached to a hansom cab last night when he stopped in front of the Casino in Central Park.

He went in for refreshments, leaving the horse unattended. The horse ran away and came into collision with a carriage in which William Arnheim of 252 West Forty-third Street was seated. The carriage was wrecked, but Mr. Arnheim escaped without injury.

The horse then ran to the West Drive, and there knocked down Anale Wurts, eight years old, of 408 West Fiftieth Street, who was accompanied by her mother. The child's collarbone was broken. The mother refused to have the child treated by an ambulance surgeon. She took it home.

Mounted Policeman McMahon caught the horse and led it to the Park stables. The cab was demolished against a tree. Dunn was arrested for violating a Park ordinance which prohibits the owners of horses from leaving them unattended on the Casino Concourse.

Mr. McCarter and his daughter, Miss Josie, were driving in Central Park yesterday afternoon, near the Webster Statue, when their horse scared at a steam roller and ran away.

The occupants were thrown out at the Seventy-second Street entrance. Both received severe cuts about the head and face, which were dressed by the Park ambulance driver. Mr. McCarter and his daughter were sent in a cab to their home, 402 East Eleventh Street.

The horse was caught at Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue. It was taken to the Park stables.

MAYOR MUST GO TO JAIL.

Outcome of the Political Fight in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—Appellate Judge Hazelrigg, at Frankfort, this morning, reinstated the injunction against the Mayor and Board of Aldermen restraining them from proceeding in the impeachment proceedings against the old Board of Public Safety, Judge Toney having dissolved the injunction soon after granting it.

This means that the Mayor and Aldermen will be sent to jail to-morrow for contempt of court, and knocks out all of the impeachment proceedings.

Judge Hazelrigg's decision is a great victory for the old board, as it holds that the charges on which the impeachment was made are contrary to law and entirely insufficient.

Bite of a Bug Proves Fatal.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Hugo Meisner, one of the best-known members of the Rebekah order in this State, died at the home of her daughter, in Waterford, to-day, from blood poisoning. She was bitten on the arm by a bug a week ago. The arm became badly swollen, and a physician lanced it, but her condition did not improve, and blood poisoning set in.

Burglars Got Away with Jewelry.

YONKERS, Aug. 28.—When the family of J. W. Fowler of Glenwood Avenue, this city, arose this morning, they discovered that thieves had entered the house in the night. The thieves secured considerable jewelry, including three diamond rings, worth $750. There was no clue, and the burglars were not heard at work.

Rain Spoiled the Czar's Review.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—There was a heavy fall of rain last night, which continued throughout the day. The review of the troops in honor of the Czar was therefore abandoned.

$16.00 to Indianapolis and return, Aug. 29th to Sept. 1st, via Lehigh Valley R. R., account National Democratic Convention.—Adv.

GOLD COMES FROM EUROPE

$2,000,000 IN UNITED STATES COIN, AND $250,000 IN BARS.

Of the Import the Sub-Treasury Receives $500,000 in Exchange for Greenbacks—Bars Taken to the Assay Office—New Engagements Reported Make the Supply in Sight $12,100,000 — Exchange Rates Still Decline.

Gold news yesterday was quite cheering and not unexpected. The first lot ordered in Europe since exchange touched the importing point arrived. It amounted to $2,000,000 in United States coin and $250,000 in bars.

The Sub-Treasury received $500,000 of the coin in exchange for greenbacks and the Assay Office got the bars. A check will be issued against the bars, but the coin will be added to the gold reserve. There is reason to believe that the Treasury will receive a much larger proportion than 20 per cent. of future receipts. Lazard Frères, who imported $1,500,000, had sold $1,000,000 in gold one week ago, obtaining the gold from banks for delivery. This loan was repaid yesterday.

Messrs. Seligman, who imported the bars, borrowed $250,000 in gold and sent it to California, where a savings bank wanted it. The Assay Office check will repay that loan. The remaining $500,000 of yesterday's receipt was an importation through the Hanover National Bank. Since currency was in greater demand than gold in yesterday's market, the exchange at the Treasury was made. It indicated the disappearance of anything that might be called a premium for gold in considerable amounts. There were small transactions yesterday at one-quarter of 1 per cent. That is merely the dealer's charge, against one-half of 1 per cent. charged last week. A dealer must always, of course, make a charge, but only small amounts seem now in demand. No one would pay a commission for $500,000, since it might be obtained at par from the Treasury.

Interest centres in reports of new engagements. Gold in sight was increased yesterday by about $2,500,000, to $12,100,000, the list to date now reading as follows:

Lazard Frères	$5,750,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co	2,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co	1,000,000
J. & W. Seligman & Co	1,000,000
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co	650,000
Hanover National Bank	500,000
L. Von Hoffmann & Co	500,000
Bank British North America	500,000
First National Bank, Chicago	100,000
Union Bank, Chicago	100,000
Total	$12,100,000

Large engagements are likely to continue, for commercial bills are plentiful and exchange rates still move downward. They declined to $4.83½ for demand bills yesterday. That rate ought to bring gold by every steamer, and in large amounts.

The turn toward improved conditions covers more than gold imports. Drafts on the Treasury reserve have dwindled to about $75,000 per day, against an average of $250,000 last week. Now that there is a prospect of plenty of gold, hoarders no longer desire it.

To-day's bank statement is expected to show large losses of currency for the week, but the heavy drain occurred early in the week, and the statement will reflect conditions anterior to those now assured. Bank figures must tell what has occurred. They cannot anticipate anything. The fact is that depositors are fast becoming reassured, and are leaving their money in bank, except as if is withdrawn for current needs. The statement will show a large decrease in deposits, and will not represent in that respect the feeling that has superseded the scare, indeed mainly by gold engagements. Southern drafts have become small. They were very heavy early in the week, but the payment by the Government of $5,000,000 in sugar bounties has relieved immediate needs in that section for the crops.

The bank statement next week will show conditions now existing and as they are expected to improve in the next few days. It is not doubted that it will be a good statement. Only unforeseen calamity can produce anything else. The tendencies are all toward improvement. Bankers hope that they may be strong enough to avert entirely the danger of an issue of Clearing House certificates. No application has yet been made for certificates in definite amount.

Shipments from Australia.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Bank of England this afternoon raised the selling price of bar gold another ½d. Within the last few days gold to the value of £200,000 has been shipped from Australia to San Francisco, and similar shipments to the amount of £900,000 are about to follow.

BANK OFFICIALS IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Making False Reports of Their Institution.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 28.—T. Dumas, W. H. Renaud, E. C. Fenner, and Julius Keiffer, all Directors of the American National Bank, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal charged with signing false statements of the bank's condition. These showed the bank to be all right just prior to its collapse two weeks ago.

President Gardes and Cashier Girault were arrested last night. They appear to have used the funds of the bank to a large extent to buy up its stock, to have made large loans in their own interest, to have made false reports of condition to the Controller, and to have certified a check for a depositor whose account was overdrawn. As a result of their mismanagement the assets of the bank have in some way been wasted to the extent that the capital has been extinguished by resulting losses.

The officers are men of high social position, but Acting Controller Coffin insisted upon their being promptly arrested, and had the hearty and active support of the Department of Justice in bringing this about.

Odd Recovery of a Wedding Ring.

Mrs. Joseph R. Edwards of 302 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was crossing the Summit Avenue bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad cut Wednesday night, when her wedding ring slipped from her finger and fell through a crack in the bridge. The ring was found yesterday on a twig growing in a crevice of a rock about ten feet from the bottom of the cut.

RUN DOWN IN THE NIGHT.

Sailboat Sunk by a Steamer and Three Lives Probably Lost.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.—While en route from Providence to this city last night, the steamer Mount Hope struck and sank an unknown catboat off Hog Island Lightship. Boats were lowered from the steamer and the lightship and the searchlight turned on. Fifty yards from the steamer the body of a man was found floating. He had been cut over the right eye and was dead.

Cries were heard as the sailboat sank, but no one else was found. There were probably two others aboard her, and they are without doubt lost. The body found was brought here and turned over to an undertaker. It is that of a man 5 feet 10 inches in height, fifty-five years old, sandy hair, tinged with gray, slightly bald, and wore a full beard. In his clothes was found a coal receipt with the name of S. A. Stagg, New-Brighton, S. I., on it.

SQUAW MEN IN OPEN REVOLT.

Fullbloods Attempt to Eject Them from the Seminole Reservation.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Aug. 28.—The squaw men in the Seminole Indian Reservations are in open revolt and threaten to exterminate the fullbloods. At the last session of the Seminole Council a law was passed ordering all white men who married Indian women to leave the nation. There are 800 squaw men. Wednesday when a body of police Indians attempted to put the council laws into execution an open battle took place in which three Indians were killed. Great excitement exists, and further bloodshed is looked for. Troops from the First Cavalry are on the way to the scene of the trouble.

For several years it has been the practice of white men to go into the nation, marry an Indian woman, and thus obtain sixty acres of land. The effort of the fullbloods and halfbreed Seminoles to break up this practice causes the trouble.

ALLOTTING CANAL MILLIONS.

State Board Partitions One-third of the Appropriation.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The State Canal Board, which is composed of the elective State officers, met this afternoon and adopted plans and specifications prepared by State Engineer Adams for work on the canal under the $9,000,000 canal improvement appropriation, to the amount of $3,126,301.

The work is divided as follows: Eastern division, Erie Canal, $626,409; middle division, Erie Canal, $909,017; Western division, Erie Canal, $1,083,557; Champlain Canal, $409,502; Oswego Canal, $147,726.

The board also approved estimates for canal improvement work under the general canal appropriation law passed by the last Legislature and special canal improvement appropriations aggregating $207,000.

The work will be advertised by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge at an early day.

Injured by a Cable Car.

Denis Sweeney, while driving through Lexington Avenue in a light wagon last night, was struck by a north-bound cable car at Fifty-fourth Street and was thrown from the wagon. He received injuries to his back. The wagon was badly broken. Policeman Hennelly of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station summoned an ambulance from the Flower Hospital, and after Sweeney had his injuries dressed he was taken home. John Boland, the gripman, was arrested and locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair weather, light northwesterly winds, becoming variable, and slight changes in temperature.

The barometer has risen slowly east of the Mississippi and west of the Rock Mountains, and it has fallen slowly in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. It is highest over the lower lake region and lowest over South Dakota.

The temperature has remained about stationary except in the Northwest and upper lake region, where it is slightly warmer.

The weather was generally clear last night east of the Rocky Mountains, but partly cloudy, with local showers on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts and near Lake Superior.

Fair weather will continue to-day in the Central Valleys, New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and lake region, with slightly warmer, southerly winds in the Central Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	—TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	61	64
6 A. M.	68	58	64
9 A. M.	75	61	65
12 M.	82	68	71
3 P. M.	86	71	72
6 P. M.	80	71	72
9 P. M.	79	69	70
12 P. M.	76	67	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau	63
Printing House Square	68
Corresponding date 1895	77
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page, 12, Column 2.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Fung Yung Hing, Chinese Consul General, in an interview at San Francisco Thursday, stated that from the best information obtainable at the Consulate and certainly as accurate as can be had, there are not more than 12,000 subjects of the Chinese Emperor now living in San Francisco, and these are leaving at the rate of 2,000 to 4,000 per year. The proportion of those who return to those who depart is very small.

—William R. Dederick, station agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Merion, near Philadelphia, and also Postmaster at that place, committed suicide in the railroad station yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart. Domestic trouble is said to have prompted the deed.

—Calvin and George Diehl, brothers, aged sixteen and eighteen years, were drowned in the canal near Middletown, Penn., yesterday. They were swimming, and Calvin was seized with cramps. George went to his assistance, and both were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

—Irvine Clement, a leading woolgrower of Van Wert County, Ohio, and his daughter Mary, aged eighteen, were struck and killed by a train at Delphos Thursday afternoon. Mr. Clement drove his buggy across the tracks just as the train reached the crossing.

—Joseph Sasnaud, an Italian boy eleven years of age, of Long Branch, was killed yesterday at Pleasure Bay by a trolley car.

$25.00 to St. Paul and return, Aug. 29th to 31st, via Lehigh Valley R. R., account G. A. R. Encampment.—Adv.

WELCOME TO EARL LI

The Chinese Viceroy Now the Nation's Guest.

WAR VESSELS SALUTE HIM

Gen. Ruger Greets Him on the Steamship St. Louis.

CHEERED BY CROWDS OF PEOPLE

Escorted from the Battery to the Hotel Waldorf by United States Cavalrymen.

A GREAT SPECTACLE IN THE HARBOR

Hundreds of Vessels Whistle Greetings to the Chinese Statesman—The President to Receive Him.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, the greatest foreigner and the most powerful ruler that has ever visited the United States, arrived in New-York by the steamship St. Louis yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M.

His list of titles includes, besides that of Viceroy, or Chung Tang, Prime Minister of China, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senior Guardian of the Emperor, Earl of the First Class of the Order of Suh Gni, and Commander of the Northern Army. He is a soldier, statesman, financier, and diplomat. He is returning to China from a mission to Russia, where he attended the coronation of the Czar as Ambassador Extraordinary.

He was received down the bay by representatives of the National Government as a guest of honor and as representing in his person the dignity and greatness of Imperial China. From the pier of the American Line he was escorted by a detachment of United States cavalry under Col. Sumner, the entire procession being under the direction of Gen. Ruger. The march was down West Street to Battery Place, to Broadway, to Fourth Street, to Washington Square, and up Fifth Avenue to the Waldorf Hotel, where he will stay during his visit to New-York.

He retired early last night after a dinner of birds' nests, sharks' fins, broiled chicken and rice, and a light draught of wine.

The Viceroy will be received by President Cleveland at the residence of ex-Secretary Whitney, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street, between 10:30 and 12 o'clock this morning. The reception will be attended by Mr. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France; John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury; Gens. Ruger and Miles, and other prominent persons.

A banquet will be tendered to him at the Waldorf to-night by John W. Foster, Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, George F. Seward, John Russell Young, and other former members of the American diplomatic and Consular service in China.

ROYAL RECEPTION IN THE BAY.

Hundreds of Vessels Whistle Welcomes to the Chinese Statesman.

The steamship St. Louis, which was bearing Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, was sighted yesterday morning about 8 o'clock off Forge Life-Saving Station, fifteen miles east of Fire Island. She was close to the shore and was steaming rapidly, although too late to establish a new record in honor of her distinguished passenger.

As soon as the news that the steamship had been sighted reached the city a tremendous crowd flocked to the water's edge. In a little while the Battery swarmed with people curious to see Earl Li, the virtual ruler of more people than are governed by all the monarchs of the continent of Europe. The piers along North River were crowded, and even West Street, and people began to fill the streets leading into it below Vesey Street. There was an appearance of festivity in the crowds, and a suggestion of a holiday in the noisy chatter of the people, who were asking questions about Li and expressing their unbounded wonder at his wealth and greatness.

All the steamboats, tugs, yachts, and launches in the harbor of New-York seemed to be in readiness at the various piers to take eager crowds down the bay to catch a glimpse of Li before he could be seen by everybody else. Most of these craft started out toward Sandy Hook soon after 9 o'clock. Some of them had even gone earlier. In a little while there were so many pleasure vessels in the harbor that the ferryboats were almost shut in at their piers. A welcome of whistles had already begun, which was soon to swell into a deafening chorus.

The police boat Patrol, with a number of newspaper reporters aboard, started down the bay about 11 o'clock, after it had been learned that the St. Louis had passed Fire Island at 10:30. When the Patrol left her moorings at Pier A she was followed by a number of tugs and yachts. An irregular procession was thus formed, and the line of boats steamed through the lane formed by the double line of United States warships out of the Narrows, and on toward Sandy Hook.

An Outburst of Steam Whistles.

The St. Louis was sighted as she was passing swiftly up Gedney's Channel about 11:30 o'clock. An outburst of steam whistles, of many tones and of great volume, greeted the American Line steamship. The welcome could not be heard by Li Hung Chang, but it served to let the people on the piers in the city know that he was in the harbor and would soon land on American soil.

Very soon the dark outline of the St. Louis was seen against Sandy Hook, and within a few minutes more she swung round

the buoy and into the ship channel. Another blast of whistles announced this change in her course.

At this time there were rushing toward her half a hundred steamboats, tugs, and yachts, which almost hid her from view. The Grand Republic, loaded down with excursionists, steamed up to within a hundred yards of the steamship and stopped until the liner had passed. The Rockaway boat went up very close to the steamship and turned and tried to keep up with her. A number of other boats fell into line and endeavored to keep the fearful pace that the St. Louis was making. Tugs ran their hawsers under water in trying to keep up with her, and pleasure yachts which have famous records put on all their steam. The faster ones of these boats were alongside the St. Louis as she approached the Narrows, and behind them boat after boat fell into line, taking the positions due them according to speed. In a quarter of an hour more than 100 vessels of all sizes had joined the procession.

A Striking Sea Pageant.

The St. Louis, moving up the harbor with ease and unconscious grace, and her escort of a motley but picturesque gathering of boats, made a marvelously striking pageant. But it was soon dissolved.

The liner, increasing her speed gradually, stole softly away from the swiftest boats in her wake. The slower boats in turn fell behind the leaders of the procession, and the St. Louis was left almost alone as she swept majestically through the Narrows and cut into the peerless expanse of water known as Upper New-York Bay. From her second mast hung the Chinese flag, a dark-green and red dragon and a red sun on a yellow field.

As the St. Louis passed Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, a salute was expected by every one. The salute from Fort Wadsworth was of a desultory kind. It did not have that force and volume which the spectators expected from the guns in welcoming the Nation's great guest.

Just inside the upper bay were stationed the warships ready to take part in the reception. Dozens of other ships of every variety, all gayly decorated, were also awaiting the St. Louis's arrival. The sight was grand and impressive, and the great ship came to a pause, as if to give Earl Li an opportunity to behold at leisure the most remarkable and most beautiful harbor in the world.

A Spectacle Not to be Forgotten.

If the Oriental Prince, who is possibly mated with grand pageants, had looked over the ship's side he would have beheld a spectacle he could never forget.

The day was perfect. The air was clear and the vapory clouds added to the beauty of the blue sky. The sun was bright and genial in its warmth. A light breeze was blowing from the northwest, rippling the surface of the bay and moving the myriad banners and streamers that floated from hundreds of ships. The water was clear and blue. To the left, looking from the bows of the St. Louis, lay the lane of blue waters between the double lines of the ships of the white squadron. Around this picture, as if in brilliant water colors, stood the green hills of Staten and Long Islands and the Jersey coast, framing appropriately this masterpiece of nature and man.

In the distance rose the great metropolis out of the bosom of the sea. The tall white towers gleamed in the sunlight, and the outlook seemed almost unreal, it was so beautiful. It completed the picture. Nowhere else on earth, at any time in history, could have been seen a more beautiful or more wonderful sight. In no such harbor has there ever been assembled so magnificent an array of ships, both of war and of peace. In no such harbor has there ever been so wonderful and so powerful a metropolis.

If Li Hung Chang did not see this scene he missed the greatest opportunity offered him on his visit to Europe and America.

America's Formidable War Fleet.

The St. Louis did not pass between the lines of the white squadron. She stopped just at the head of the lines, to take on Gen. Ruger and his staff, and passed on up the harbor to the right of the warships.

The ships of the white squadron were drawn up in perfect lines. At the head and half way between the lines lay the dispatch boat Dolphin, which is to be at the disposal of the Viceroy during his stay in New-York. The warships were in the following order:

LEFT SIDE.	RIGHT SIDE.
Maine,	Texas,
Detroit,	Massachusetts,
Raleigh,	New-York,
Cincinnati,	Indiana,
Amphitrite.	Columbia.

These ships constituted the most formidable fleet that has ever assembled in American waters. Admiral Bunce's flag floated above the New-York.

As the St. Louis passed on the outside of the liner, the New-York saluted Li Hung Chang with 19 guns. The other ships did not fire a gun. The marines and sailors were formed in line upon the decks of all the ships while the St. Louis was passing. A salute of seventeen guns was also fired from Castle William.

When the American liner came to a halt the tugs, yachts, and steamboats again caught up with her, and soon clustered about her on all sides. Some of them were beautifully and some fantastically decorated. The most beautiful craft in the harbor was perhaps the Corsair, the private steam yacht of J. Pierpont Morgan, who stood on her deck. Streamers were hung from ropes running from stem to mast and from mast to stern. They represented the colors of every nationality, and made a picturesque spectacle in combination with the rakish-looking black craft.

Among other vessels were the Daniel S. Lamont, Lowell L. Palmer, J. D. Jones, the New-York Central tugs, and the Mohawk.

A Fusillade of Crackers and Bombs.

The Mohawk added to the picturesqueness and interest of the reception to Li Hung Chang. She was chartered by the statesman's countrymen and was loaded almost to the water line with them. Chinese flags were all over her, and a Chinese pandemonium reigned on her from her hold to her hurricane deck. As soon as she got within hearing of the St. Louis, the Chinese aboard began showing how they thought a reception should be conducted. A fusillade of small firecrackers opened the ceremony. This was followed by the explosion of large firecrackers and bombs, while a dozen men pounded on brazen tom-toms and several hundred Chinese screamed at the top of their voices. To add to this din, a band played the Chinese music which has kept the Chinese theatre from becoming a universal attraction. There was also some singing of Chinese songs. All of these various and irreconcilable noises went on at the same time and the Chinese seemed to be enjoying it all.

Earl Li, for whom all this noise was being made, did not give any sign of hearing it, and in a little while the Mohawk, with a lot of disappointed Celestials, steamed back to the American Line's pier, where its passengers waited for the coming of their great countryman.

The Ship Boarded by Health Officer.

In the mass of craft that crowded against the high sides of the St. Louis it was difficult to distinguish the official vessels. Among them, however, was the Governor Flower, bearing Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, whose right under the State law, which is recognized by the Federal Government, to board incoming vessels first, was not interfered with by the programme of the reception.

Boarding Officer Stiles, with the members of the Surveyor's staff, who take the declarations of passengers, were the next to board the St. Louis, following the regular routine of duty, and immediately the boarding officer reached the deck Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, commanding the Department of the East, and bearing a message of welcome from the President of the United States, stepped from a launch which had brought his party from the Dolphin to the platform of the St. Louis accommodation ladder, and mounted to the main deck. He was in the full uniform of a Major General, the distinctive feature of which is the yellow sash worn across the breast from the left shoulder.

With Gen. Ruger were two officers of his staff, Major George W. Davis and Capt. S. C. Hills; the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, and his secretary, and W. W. Rockhill, Assistant Secretary of State.

Gen. Ruger and his party were conducted at once to the ladies' cabin, on the promenade deck, reached through the main companionway amidships.

Collector Kilbreth, Superintendent Stump of the Emigration Bureau, Logan Carlisle, and several others, including newspaper men who had gone down the bay in the revenue cutters Hudson and Chandler, then boarded the St. Louis, and no others were permitted to do so.

The passengers crowded the deck, and among them was a sprinkling of high-caste Chinamen. Their garments were of rich material, and their dress as a whole much more complicated than that worn by the Chinamen with whom New-Yorkers are familiar. It suggested a variety of nomenclature with which one would like to be familiar, and possibly designated rank, thus offering a field for inquiry.

And while all these distinguished Chinamen mingled with the throngs of passengers and looked out upon the motley gathering of craft of every conceivable description, admired the fine naval display and observed with evident delight the noisy demonstration, in which the steam whistle vied with the saluting guns of the forts—a welcome that might please a King—the object of it all was invisible.

The St. Louis was the centre of a floating city, and as she lay there awaiting the completion of the Health Officer's inspection that city seemed to be bedlam.

GEN. RUGER'S GREETING.

He Welcomes Li Hung Chang on Behalf of the President.

The simplicity of Gen. Ruger's formal reception of the Chinese Viceroy in the ladies' cabin of the steamship St. Louis was in marked contrast to the noisy demonstration that the public extended to the distinguished visitor, and perhaps this better suited his Chinese temperament.

Li Hung Chang did not witness the demonstration in the harbor, however, for he remained in his room as the St. Louis came up the bay. He was still there when the welcoming party entered the ladies' cabin, and where it awaited his appearance for several minutes. Word was sent to him that the representatives of the Government were ready to meet him.

First one, then another of his retinue entered the apartment, one of whom announced to Gen. Ruger that Earl Li was about to enter. As Gen. Ruger stepped forward, the other members of the party fell back and to the sides.

Earl Li entered supported by an attendant on each side. His great height of over six feet was perceptibly diminished by a decided stoop of the shoulders, and this and his long white mustache and goatee bespoke his seventy-four years of age. He looked like his familiar pictures.

He released himself from the support of his attendants as he approached Gen. Ruger, and extended his hand to take the outstretched one in good American fashion. Then, as he glanced to Gen. Ruger's side, the Chinese Minister to Washington bowed.

Freedom of the Country Extended.

The members of the Viceroy's suite, who had followed him in, gathered about him. Gen. Ruger, looking straight into the old man's face, said:

"I am directed by the President of the United States to meet you and to extend to you the freedom of the Nation. I bid you welcome."

Lo Feng Luh, First Secretary of Earl Li's Embassy, acting as interpreter, repeated the words of welcome, and Li Hung Chang bowed as he expressed his thanks.

Gen. Ruger introduced Mr. Rockhill, the members of his staff, Collector Kilbreth, Gen. James H. Wilson, Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, and the others present.

It was suggested that the Viceroy would perhaps like to go out on to the deck and view the scenes of the harbor, but he expressed a preference for sitting down, and he was led to a cushioned settee.

Gen. Ruger sat on his left; Li Ching Fong, Viscount and Councillor, one of his sons, sat on his right; the Secretary stood before them to interpret, and about were gathered the members of his retinue: Li Ching Sou, Viscount and Secretary; Lien Fung, and Lin Y You, Secretaries; Dr. Irwin, his Scotch physician, and Dr. George Mark, a Chinaman who has abandoned his Chinese name.

There were also in the suite, some of whom were present at the reception, Yu-She Mai, a Secretary; six attachés, two copyists, a gentleman guard under the command of Major Yam, and twelve servants.

The Famous Yellow Jacket.

As Gen. Ruger and Li conversed through an interpreter there was an excellent opportunity of studying the appearance of the great Chinaman. He wore the famous yellow jacket, which resembled a cape and bore evidence of much use, and over this a dark-blue brocaded sur coat, opening oh to one of paler blue, which was thrown back to display the yellow jacket.

Beneath hung a long crimson skirt, profusely covered with floral designs. He wore dress boots, with thick white soles, and a leggin-like upper extension. His skull cap was discarded for the mandarin hat, set well back on the head and revealing the scalp shaved close, save the small black patch, from which hangs his queue, extended in silk cord to his knees.

The rim of the hat was black; the crown was covered with gold in cords, radiating from the centre and close together, and at the centre was a jeweled button, from which hung the three-eyed peacock feather. On the little finger of the right hand he wore a diamond cluster ring.

The dress of the other members of the party varied, with their rank, in colors, and while some wore peacock feathers with one or two eyes or no eyes, others had no feathers at all.

The Viceroy's Face a Kindly One.

Earl Li's face is remarkable for its kindly expression, while his eyes, clear and sparkling, are expressive of deep intelligence and possess a twinkling that seems to indicate both humor and shrewdness. He wears old-fashioned, solid-rimmed spectacles. His cheekbones are high but not angular. His dark skin has a healthy look and suggests careful living.

The Viceroy seemed oblivious to the demonstration that was going on without. He apparently did not look even through the portholes of the ship.

His manner, while entirely free from any suggestion of hauteur, was that of one so accustomed to homage that he received it without betraying that he demanded it, expected it, or was at all conscious of it. He made no effort to keep up conversation, nor, on the other hand, did he impress others that they must do so.

The conversation, as the St. Louis steamed slowly up the bay, was somewhat desultory, and consisted mainly of questions asked by Earl Li. His questions were asked in such an occasional way that one might have forgotten his reputation as an interviewer were it not for the unexpected character of the queries that occasioned a good deal of polite merriment in which he joined with his quiet but intelligent smile.

Anxious to See the President.

He opened the conversation by saying that he regretted he had so short a time to stay, and then asked if the President was in New-York. He was told that the President would be here. He evinced what seemed to be some anxiety on this point, and wished to know when he would see the President. Gen. Ruger explained, through the interpreter, that he would consult with him in the afternoon regarding the plans.

"The French people," the Viceroy next said, suddenly changing the subject, "tried to influence me to go home by way of Marseilles and the Suez Canal, but I declined, telling them that I wanted to visit the United States."

Gen. Ruger made a graceful speech in reply, likening the visit to that of the eldest brother in the family of nations to one of the youngest.

The salute fired at Castle William brought from Li the first evidence of consciousness of what was going on outside the cabin. He asked what it was, and when told he seemed greatly pleased.

Earl Li smoked cigarettes continually. They were American cigarettes, and he used a holder which bent upward like a pipe and when his cigarette burned low an attendant supplied another and held the light.

Earl Li knew Gen. Wilson when the General was in China, connected with business interests, and he asked that he be called. Gen. Wilson, who had left the room, soon returned, and talked to Li through an interpreter for several minutes.

Plain Questions by the Visitor.

Turning toward Gen. Ruger, the Viceroy said that there were a great many Generals aboard. It was explained to him that many of them were retired officers. He asked Gen. Ruger if he were an active General. The General replied that he was, and in response to further questioning he explained his office and its jurisdiction.

"Are you rich?" Earl Li suddenly asked Gen. Wilson.

"That is a polite question in China," explained D. H. Drew, who holds a commission as secretary to the Viceroy's embassy and has been active assisting in the arrangements for the reception.

Gen. Wilson looked nonplussed for a minute, and some one answered that he was not.

"Are you rich?" asked Earl Li, turning quickly to Gen. Ruger. The General blushed. but answered that he was not.

"Why is it," came the next question, "that the retired Generals are rich and not the active ones?"

The question was evaded, and Earl Li followed it up with another, addressed to Gen. Ruger:

"How old are you?" That is also a polite question in China, and indicates a true interest in the person addressed, as was explained by Mr. Rockhill, who spent seven years in China and speaks Chinese.

"I am over sixty," replied Gen. Ruger, and it was explained to Earl Li that officers are retired at an age limit.

The Viceroy also asked Gen. Wilson's age and remarked that each of the Generals were young-looking for their years. Whereupon each replied that the other's habits were good.

Gen. Ruger said that Earl Li looked younger than his years, and the Viceroy smiled.

Gen. Wilson said then to the interpreter: "Tell him that our newspapers printed in full his interviews with Bismarck and Gladstone and President Faure of France, and that we all enjoyed his humor."

Earl Li replied, without hesitation: "Not complete. No reporters were present."

Li Hung Chang has a remarkable faculty for remembering faces. It is many years since he and Gen. Wilson met.

"Your mustache was black when I saw you last," said the Viceroy, "and now it is gray. How is that?"

"That was a good many years ago," said the General.

"Ah! So it was," said Li.

The Viceroy asked for John W. Foster, and, when told that he was not aboard, he asked for John Russell Young, who, he was told, would meet him in Philadelphia. This seemed to please him.

A Talk with Mr. Rockhill.

Mr. Rockhill then held a few minutes' conversation with Li in the Chinese language. Li was much absorbed in the talk. Gen. Wilson sat next to them on a sofa, and was talking to the interpreter. This seemed to annoy Earl Li, and he rapped the General on the knee as an indication that he did not care to have him disturb his conversation with Mr. Rockhill.

Earl Li became interested, as the St. Louis approached the pier, at the foot of Fulton Street, North River, in the arrangements made for his accommodation, and asked how far it was to the Waldorf. It was difficult to tell whether it pleased him or not when he was told that the distance was about three miles.

Word finally came that the vessel was at her pier, and as the party arose four of Li's attendants came in with his sedan chair, upholstered in crimson plush and resting on two stout bamboo poles. He dismissed it, however, and, escorted by Gen. Ruger, all the others following, he walked to the after part of the promenade deck, where a special gangway, draped in turkey red, was lowered for him. There he entered his chair.

The passengers crowded about to see him depart, but a cordon of police who had come aboard kept a passageway clear.

RECEIVED BY CHEERING CROWDS.

Thousands of People Witness Li Hung Chang's Landing on American Soil.

Thousands of eyes were on the steamship St. Louis as she swung into her slip at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the British flag at her fore, the Chinese dragon on its yellow field at her main, and the Stars and Stripes at her taffrail.

West Street was crowded with people. The multitude had begun to gather early in the morning, and at noon the street was black with humanity for two blocks above the American Line's pier, and was lined on both sides all the way to Battery Place. Every packing box, projecting pile, heap of grain bags, or other coign of vantage for seeing over the heads of the crowd was occupied by perspiring mortals, who waited patiently for hours. Travel was not easy, and the street cars made their ways with difficulty.

The police, under command of Inspector Cortright, took possession of the pier early in the day, but there was no interference with the regular traffic of the steamship company's patrons. A space was fenced off on the second floor of the pier building where the cabin passengers are landed, and a passageway led to a private elevator covered with red cloth, the official color of Earl Li's rank. The entire inclosure was hung with red, and was surrounded with potted palms. A detachment, 100 strong, of the First Battalion of the Naval Reserves of New-York was within the inclosure together with about sixty Chinese merchants in their richest garb. These Chinamen made a picturesque sight. Nearly all wore blue coats, some of the lightest shade of "baby blue," and some of a glistening navy blue. Underneath these coats some wore blue skirts of a lighter shade, and some of a violet color, but none so transgressed the Chinese proprieties as to have his legs covered only with trousers. The leg coverings were almost invariably like bloomers, and were usually violet in color and were closely fastened around the ankle.

Among Earl Li's countrymen were the attachés of the Chinese Consulate and the subordinates of the Chinese Consul General, who were distinguished from the private citizens of their race by their hats. The hats of the merchants were of plain black straw, brimless, and resembling skull caps, materials of various colors indicating their rank.

Yu Sze Yee, Chinese Consul General, and Sze Shao Tseng, the Chinese Consul, occupied the Directors' room on the pier while awaiting the arrival of the ship.

A Fine Cavalry Escort.

The crowd was beginning to grow thick on West Street when a detachment, 200 strong, from the Sixth United States Cavalry arrived on the scene from their temporary quarters at Fort Hamilton. The troopers were ordered here from Fort Myer, Va.

When the St. Louis was sighted off Fire Island, the news was telegraphed to Fort Hamilton and the troopers at once started for this city. They were met at the New-York end of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge by a detachment of mounted police and were escorted to the Battery, where they rested awaiting the arrival of the ship at the pier.

The detachment of cavalry formed in lines on either side of Battery Place. They stood there for some time, awaiting orders to proceed to the pier. The soldiers excited the curiosity of the crowd, and the police had to exert themselves to keep the space between the lines clear. When the order to move was received, the troopers rode from Battery Place up West Street and took position near the head of the American Line Pier.

These cavalrymen, who are among the best riders in the army, formed a dashing, soldierly body, and their blue uniforms, trimmed with braid, their helmets surmounted with flowing yellow plumes, and their fine horses attracted much attention.

The cavalrymen drew up on the opposite side of West Street from the pier in single line, facing the pier, and the open space in front of them was kept clear by the mounted police.

Meanwhile the throng had increased by thousands. Every window commanding the pier was full of sightseers. The top of every building near by was covered with people, and rows of sightseers were on the roofs of the tall buildings in Broadway which overlook the Hudson. All the piers near that of the American Line were crowded, and people swarmed over the decks of steamers moored in adjacent slips.

The scene within the inclosure set apart for the Viceroy's landing was animated as the big ship hove in sight. Lieut. Commander G. E. Kent, in command of the Naval Reserves, drew up his men in line at the opposite side of the inclosure to the gangway, and Consul General Yu drew up the Chinese merchants, his attachés, and those of the Consuli in a line on the other side. Police Commissioners Andrews and Grant appeared and took positions at the head of the gangway. They were the only Americans to meet Li Hung Chang at the pier.

Greeted by Chinese Consul General.

Consul General Yu was the first man to board the ship. He charged down the gangplank as soon as it was in position, bearing in one hand a package of crimson envelopes with Chinese inscriptions, and in the other a handful of letters that had been received for Earl Li through the mail. One letter was from Pittsburg and bore the business imprint of an iron concern.

Col. Grant followed the Consul General down the gangplank, but no others went on board. It had been the intention to have the Naval Battalion go on board and show the Viceroy the naval courtesy due to Admirals of "manning the side," but Earl Li was ready to come ashore and did not want any more ceremony. As soon as the Consul General and Col. Grant had paid their respects to the Viceroy, Gen. Ruger and Lieut. Cummings, his chief of staff, preceded Li Hung Chang up the gangplank amid shouts from the crowd and a flourish of trumpets from the Naval Battalion, while the battalion stood at "present arms," and the Chinese merchants and attachés bowed low.

Carried in a Chair by Sailors.

Earl Li was seated in a red plush chair, borne by four sailors from the St. Louis. He wore his yellow jacket, peacock feather, and ruby button on his hat. Over his head he carried a black silk umbrella, which Consul General Yu seized from him as soon as he was under the shelter of the pier. He peered through gold-bowed spectacles at the cheering crowd with an expression of benevolent curiosity.

Behind the Viceroy came his nephew and adopted son, Lord Li, Gen. Ruger's staff, and the suite of the great Chinaman. The chair was placed on the elevator, and the Viceroy was taken to the ground floor of the pier, where he stepped nimbly into an open barouche drawn by two handsome and spirited bay horses. Gen. Ruger and Li Hung Chang occupied the back seat, and Assistant Secretary Rockhill of the State Department shared the front seat with the Viceroy's Chinese Secretary. A newsboy pushed close enough to the carriage to sell the Secretary a New-York afternoon paper, which the purchaser showed to the Viceroy. The Viceroy does not read English, but he recognized his own picture and laughed.

The Chinese suite, escorted by members of Gen. Ruger's staff, occupied carriages in the rear of Li Hung Chang's equipage. His son occupied the second carriage, and the Consul General was in the third. Omnibuses from the Waldorf were provided for the servants.

When all was ready a detachment of mounted police started down West Street and the cavalry fell in behind. Then the Viceroy's barouche took its place in the line, and the other carriages followed. A detachment of the yellow-plumed cavalrymen brought up the rear, and the cavalcade took its way down West Street and through Battery Place to Broadway. The crowd in the streets was a great one, and the lines of police along the sides of the road found difficulty in keeping the people back from the carriage of the Viceroy.

The police arrangements were excellently carried out by Inspector Cortright, who had Capts. Wesservelt, Copeland, and Creegan to assist him. The Inspector had 270 men under his command at the start, and he had enough added to the force afterward to make the number 300.

THE RIDE FROM THE BATTERY.

About 500,000 Witness the Parade and Cheer the Viceroy.

The procession swung into Broadway at a lively pace and was greeted by a crowd of spectators that filled every nook and corner near by. The cable cars going uptown were stopped just below the path of the procession, and the down-going cars at the cable building at Houston Street. This left the way up Broadway almost clear for the escort.

Cheered by the crowd that followed and preceded them, the band struck up a lively march, and the procession moved up Broadway at a gallop. When the Consolidated Exchange was reached the brokers there assembled on the steps and cheered as only brokers can. They cheered Li Hung Chang, they cheered the band, and then the cavalry men. The four flags that the Consolidated Exchange hangs out on state occasions were in evidence. At the United States Express Company's building were three flags, and also three at the Arcade Building. At the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company's Building the occupants showed their enthusiasm by cheering Li Hung Chang, but no bunting was visible.

At the Post Office several cable cars were blocked by trucks, and, in the confusion, spectators slipped in and out and greatly hampered the police in disentangling the mass of trucks and cars. Finally the way was cleared and the procession proceeded.

The Post Office seemed to interest Li Hung Chang, for he pointed to it repeatedly and questioned Gen. Ruger about it.

Under the Washington Arch.

When the procession reached Fourth Street it wheeled left and galloped to Washington Square. Then its course was through the square and under the noble Washington arch. Li Hung Chang, in response to a remark by Gen. Ruger, turned his head and looked at the arch as he passed through the square, and, in passing under the arch, he showed much interest in its architecture.

At Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue a small boy threw a dried lemon at the Viceroy's carriage. Li Hung Chang dodged the missile with alacrity, and it did no damage.

An immense crowd awaited the procession at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The mounted police forced a way for the escort, and lined out on either side of the street until Li Hung Chang and his retinue had reached the hotel. Then the police closed in about the Waldorf, and the cavalrymen formed outside their lines.

At 158 Fifth Avenue six young women, standing in a second-story window, attracted Li Hung Chang's attention by waving dragon flags as he passed. He acknowledged their courtesy by a nod and a smile.

It was interesting to note the differences in the class of the spectators that viewed the parade. Along West Street, the longshoreman element was the most prominent, along Broadway the spectators were brokers and merchants, and on Murray Hill they were mostly clubmen and guests of the hotels in the neighborhood. As a consequence, the enthusiasm became less and less demonstrative as the procession moved up town.

Fully 500,000 people, it is estimated, viewed the parade.

ARRIVAL AT THE WALDORF.

The Earl Greeted by ex-Secretary Foster and Chinese Merchants.

The scene at the Waldorf upon the arrival of Li Hung Chang was a repetition of the series of demonstrations that marked the Viceroy's progress from the Battery.

The news of the arrival of the steamship St. Louis and the start of the procession up Broadway had been received by those who were anxious to catch a glimpse of the Chinese statesman, and when the procession, headed by the mounted band of the Sixth United States Cavalry, swung into Thirty-third Street it was confronted by a mass of people. The police arrangements, however, were satisfactory, and a passageway was soon cleared.

The first detachment of troops turned into Thirty-third Street and lined up on the south side of the street at company front as they would for a review. The second detachment, which followed the carriages, wheeled into line on the Fifth Avenue side of the hotel, and a pretty sight the troopers presented clothed in blue uniforms trimmed with yellow braid and mounted on carefully groomed horses.

On the Fifth Avenue side of the hotel two large Chinese flags, right-angled triangles in form, yellow in color, and each bearing a dragon in dark green and black, were flung to the breeze. From the main flagstaff on top of the hotel floated the regular Waldorf streamer. Policemen were to be seen everywhere, and they succeeded admirably in keeping the crowd in check. When the first carriage, in which were Li Hung Chang, Lord Li, Gen. Ruger, and Assistant Secretary Rockhill, turned into Thirty-third Street from Fifth Avenue, there were hearty cheers from the crowd.

Welcomed by His Countrymen.

Chinese Consul T. D. Sze had made the arrangements for the reception of the Earl by his countrymen at the hotel. Representatives of the Six Companies formed double lines from the hotel entrance to the elevator which will be used only by Li Hung Chang and members of his suit during their stay here. They stood with military precision, and with stolid faces they awaited the arrival of the distinguished visitor.

When the first carriage reached the hotel entrance, John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, who had become well acquainted with the Viceroy in his own country, was in waiting. The two gentlemen shook hands heartily, and, arm in arm, they entered the hotel. The guests of the hotel were crowded in the parlors adjoining the corridor, and the women present joined in the handclapping that greeted the Viceroy.

But all this did not seem to affect the Earl. He glanced to the right and left at the fashionably attired women, but all the time his countenance bore that solemn expression peculiar to his people. Through the line of his countrymen he slowly marched to the elevator, and was conveyed to his apartments, where he was greeted by Col. Frederick D. Grant.

Many Cooks and Much Baggage.

Following the Viceroy came his suite, including secretaries and interpreters, and then came his cooks. There were a dozen or more cooks, the chief being a tall, rather cadaverous-looking man of uncertain age. He was dressed in sombre-looking black robes, as were his subalterns. He is apparently thoroughly impressed with the importance of his position. Of course, he could not talk to the hotel attachés, and he did not seem to have any desire to do so. He simply looked around the corridor, was apparently satisfied with his surroundings, and then went up stairs, to await orders from his Lordship.

After all the members of the party had gone to their apartments, Consul Sze and the representatives of the Six Companies, who comprised the Reception Committee, went up to pay their respects to the Viceroy. They were with the party fully half an hour. All were dressed in their best robes of black or purple silk, with big, flowing sleeves.

The baggage of the Viceroy's party, the cooking utensils, and the Earl's chair arrived soon after the distinguished Chinaman. There was such a crowd that the baggage wagons could not get through Thirty-third Street, and the luggage was taken into the hotel through a passageway from Fifth Avenue.

Even after the troopers had left a large crowd remained in the streets about the hotel, although there was absolutely nothing new to see. After receiving the local committee, the Earl retired to his private apartments for a rest, and the members of his suite followed his example, with the exception of the cooks, who were installed in the kitchen and at once began preparations for the Earl's dinner.

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Earl Li to Meet Mr. Cleveland in W. C. Whitney's House.

Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's beautiful residence at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street was being put in readiness yesterday for the reception which President Cleveland will give there to Li Hung Chang. Mr. Whitney has turned his home over to the Government for this purpose.

The reception will take place in the splendid ballroom. The Viceroy will stand with the President under the main mantelpiece, over which was draped yesterday two Chinese flags, caught up in a festoon by a gilded American eagle. Over this is draped the Stars and Stripes. Beyond this and the potted palms, which are distributed about the ballroom and the main entrance, there are no special decorations, for the interior of the house is so beautifully ornamented that any temporary additions to it would look garish and out of place.

The palms used in the decorations of the ballroom are very beautiful, and they are mostly of Chinese origin. On the platform in the ballroom there are two of the finest specimens of Chinese palms in the country on either side of an Australian fern tree that is said to be a thousand years old.

The invitations for the reception are exclusively in the hands of the Secretary of State, for the function is purely a Governmental affair.

The reception will be of the most formal character. It will in no sense be a public affair. It will be under the same regulations as those of receptions to Ministers in Washington.

John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on last night with Mrs. Carlisle. The Secretary comes to attend the official reception to Earl Li.

PRESIDENT ON THE SAPPHIRE.

Left Gray Gables at Noon Yesterday for This City.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Aug. 28.—The steam yacht Sapphire, chartered to James Stillman of New-York, left here at 12:45 P. M. with President Cleveland, bound for New-York, where the reception to Li Hung Chang is to be given. Accompanying the President were Attorney General Harmon and Private Secretary Thurber.

Before making preparations for leaving the President had a visit from "Joe" Jefferson. Secretary Olney also came up from Falmouth and was driven over to Gray Gables from the flag station, returning in time to go on the noon train to Boston.

The President and party entered the steam launch at noon and passed down between the island and the mainland to

Good

Blood is essential to good health. If you would be well, keep your blood pure with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The Chinese Viceroy, Who Was Received Yesterday as the Nation's Guest.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

How it looks,

to the women who wash with Pearline (use no soap), when they see a woman washing in the old-fashioned way with soap—rubbing the clothes to pieces, rubbing away her strength, wearing herself out over the washboard! To these Pearline women, fresh from easy washing, she seems to "wear a fool's cap unawares."

Everything's in favor of Pearline (use with-out soap)—easier work, quicker work, better work, safety, economy. There's not one thing against it. What's the use of washing in the hardest way, when it costs more money?

Millions NOW USE Pearline

the yacht. It requires about thirteen hours to make the trip to New-York. It is the President's intention to return to Gray Gables by Sunday.

THE VICEROY RETIRES EARLY.

He Takes a Dinner of Birds' Nests, Sharks' Fins, and Rice.

Li Hung Chang added to his reputation for doing things in queer ways by his first night in America.

His physician recommends always a light dinner. When Earl Li was ready last night for his meal, his Chinese cook went down into the kitchen of the Waldorf, taking his two assistants, a lot of utensils, and a lot of strange food, all brought from Tientsin, the Viceroy's home. These cooks prepared his dinner, and it was served in his apartments.

The dinner consisted of a soup of birds' nests, broiled chicken and sharks' fins, with rice, and a glass of light wine.

Earl Li ate at 7 o'clock, and soon after 8 o'clock he was in bed. It is said that he always rises at 6 o'clock A. M. He received no strangers last night, but rested, ate, and slept.

The Viceroy's secretary, Ling Tong Foo, stated to the reporters last night that Earl Li had expressed himself as very greatly pleased by his reception. He said that it was an "ovation." America, he said, had delighted him with its beauty, its power, and its greatness.

Earl Li also said that he was always glad to see newspaper men, and he will receive them to-day.

Dr. George Mark, who has been the physician of Earl Li for fourteen years, is a very courteous and genial man. He is a graduate of the medical college at Tien-Tsin, which is in charge of English, French, and American professors. The doctor, therefore, does not believe in magic cures. He is a learned and skillful physician. His English is unusually flexible and correct.

Has No Coffin with Him.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him last night about Earl Li's coffin, he laughed heartily.

"That is only a story," he said. "The Viceroy did not bring a coffin from China. He had no coffin with him in Russia, Germany, or France, and, of course, couldn't send it back from Southampton. You can deny the whole story of the coffin.

"There is a good deal said about the luggage that the Viceroy takes about with him. He has not brought here more than two dozen trunks."

"How is the Viceroy's health?"

"It is good. He is seventy-four years old, however, and must be careful as to what he eats in a strange country. His physicians will not allow him to eat more than one foreign meal a day. We always insist upon his taking his Chinese cooks and in eating only a light diet of Chinese food prepared in the Chinese way. We do this merely because he is old and must be a little careful."

"What do you call a light diet for a Chinese statesman?" he was asked.

"Well," he replied, "sharks' fins, birds' nests, boiled or broiled chicken, and rice. That is what the Viceroy ate to-night, and it is about what he eats at every meal. He is very simple in his living."

"What does he drink?"

"Only a little wine, port, claret, or Burgundy, and only after eating."

His Name and Titles.

The doctor gave some interesting information about Li's name and titles. He said that the Viceroy's real name is Li Hung Chang, but his official title, which should be used by the papers in writing of him, is Li Chung Tang, which means Viceroy Li. He added that the Chinese call him "Lian Shien Sheng," which means "venerable instructor."

The doctor's own English-sounding and appearing name of George Mark is a translation. In the Chinese that he speaks, the Mandarin, it is Mai Shen Chin. In other dialects of his country it is "Mei," "Mein," or "Mop." Under the circumstances, he decided to be called George Mark.

Dr. Mark said, in speaking of the Chinese of New-York:

"When the Chinese merchants waited upon the Viceroy to-day he told them the Chinese Minister or Consul would give them any advice or assistance they might need. If he did not shake hands with them no insult was offered or intended. Chinese etiquette forbade such a proceeding. When they knelt before him they simply paid their respects."

The Viceroy's Programme.

Dr. Mark also said that Earl Li's programme is marked out and determined on from now until he returns to China. In about five days he will go to Washington, stopping part of one day in Philadelphia. After a stay of several days in Washington he will go to Niagara Falls. He will then go to Vancouver, B. C., and take ship for Yokohama, Japan. A ship will be waiting for him at the latter place. He does not expect to get home to Tien Tsin before November or December.

Capt. Mills, who is in charge of arrangements at the Waldorf, said last night that the programme for Li Hung Chang's entertainment to-day would not be completed until President Cleveland gets here. He is expected to arrive early in the day.

The reception at Mr. Whitney's residence will be given sometime between 10:30 and 12 o'clock this morning. Col. Sumner will appear at exactly 10:30 o'clock at the Waldorf with his escort of cavalrymen. He will accompany Earl Li's carriages to Mr. Whitney's house and escort them back after the reception.

A banquet will be given to the Viceroy at the Waldorf to-night by former members of the American Diplomatic and Consular service in China. Among those who will give the banquet are John W. Foster, former Secretary of the Treasury; Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, George F. Seward, and John Russell Young.

Among those who will attend are Gens. Rutger and Miles, Commodore Mathews, Joseph P. Angell, Ambassador Eustis, and Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle.

Mr. Eustis was at the Holland last night, and Mr. Carlisle was at the Fifth Avenue.

It was learned at Delmonico's last night that orders have been given for a banquet there on Tuesday night in honor of Viceroy Li. The menu is now being prepared. It will be an American dinner—no sharks' fins or birds' nests.

CHINESE RESIDENTS GRATIFIED.

Preparing to Entertain Their Distinguished Countryman.

Among the prominent Chinese merchants of this city who went to the American Line's pier in their gorgeous robes to welcome the Viceroy were Lee B. Lock, Lee Choup, Lonli Fong, Ju Chew Kim, Pong Hong, and Lee You.

Lee B. Lock, when asked what conversation the merchants had with the Viceroy, said that Li Hung Chang asked them whether the American people treated them well. To this question they replied that the Chinese here were very well treated. In fact, they could not be treated any better, as they enjoyed the same protection that all American citizens had. They had no complaints whatever to make.

Lee B. Lock and other merchants expressed great pleasure at the grand and suitable reception that the Government had given to the representative of their country, and they greatly appreciated the honor that the Government had bestowed on him and the good will and welcome on the part of the American people who had turned out to meet him.

The merchants held a special meeting, and decided to tender to Li Hung Chang a reception and banquet on Tuesday.

Li Hung Chang will visit "Chinatown" about 8 o'clock P. M. of that day, and will take a drive through its streets. Fire crackers and other fireworks will blaze away along the entire route, banners and flags will wave from every door and window, and the Chinese residents, who will assemble in full force, will pay him their respects. The merchants will give him a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening. The dishes will be cooked in the American style, although, if he wishes it, Chinese cooks will also be sent to Delmonico's to prepare special dishes for him.

By this time, said the merchants, Li Hung Chang has undoubtedly got accustomed to Western cooking and has learned to appreciate it. He will be accompanied to the banquet by his Chinese and English physicians.

It was also announced in "Chinatown" that the entire Lee clan in this city, to which Li Hung Chang belongs, will visit him at the Waldorf early this morning. There are about seventy-five of the Lee clan who are said to be Manchus. They will assemble in "Chinatown" very early this morning and ride up in carriages and stay with him for an hour or two.

At the Chinese Consulate one of the Secretaries said that Li Hung Chang had told the Consul that he was highly pleased and flattered at the generous reception that had been given him by the Government and the American people. The Consul and his staff remained with the Viceroy until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Viceroy felt very fatigued and retired.

TO PLANT A TREE.

Park Commissioners' Proposition to Earl Li.

Park Commissioners McMillan and Ely called upon the Mayor yesterday and made arrangements for the planting of a tree by Li Hung Chang.

The ceremony will be had on Sunday afternoon. The selection of the tree will be left to the Viceroy. It is proposed to have it planted near Grant's tomb in Riverside Park.

It will be remembered that upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country in 1860 he planted a tree in Central Park.

Mayor Strong issued a notice yesterday permitting the Chinese flag to be hoisted over the public buildings in this city. As soon as the notice was issued Janitor Martin Keese of the City Hall hastened into the cupola of the building, but, to his dismay, he found that the city was not possessed of a Chinese flag.

The Mayor then sent out for a Chinese flag, and his messengers managed to secure one in Pell Street. Immediately upon its arrival at the City Hall the Mayor ordered it placed over the cupola in place of the Stars and Stripes.

TO BE COL. GRANT'S GUEST.

The Viceroy to Visit the Tomb of the Commissioner's Father.

Li Hung Chang will be the guest of Police Commissioner Grant on Sunday.

Col. Grant and Gen. Horace Porter will drive to the Waldorf Hotel about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon and take the Viceroy and the Chinese Minister to Gen. Grant's Tomb at Riverside. They will drive up Riverside Drive to the tomb, and after the tomb is inspected they will drive back through Morningside Park and Central Park to Col. Grant's residence, 25 East Sixty-second Street, where Li Hung Chang will meet Gen. Grant's widow. Their last meeting was in 1879, when Gen. Grant made a tour of the world.

Gen. Powell Clayton, Sylvester Everett of Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., Mrs. F. Dent Grant, and Master U. S. Grant, the grandson of Gen. Grant, will be presented to the Viceroy, after which there will be an informal tea. When this is over Col. Grant and Gen. Porter will drive with the Viceroy to the Waldorf.

No Precedent for a Salute.

A reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the flagship New-York last evening and asked why the reported plans of review and salute had not been observed when the St. Louis, bearing Li Hung Chang, passed.

An officer said that there was no change in the plan, because there had been no such plan. "The proper salute," said he, "was fired from the flagship. Li's office does not call for such a demonstration as was talked of. For all of the vessels to have fired a salute would have been unprecedented for such an occasion."

Sightseers on the Bridge.

Several hundred people gathered on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge yesterday to watch the salute by the warships in honor of Li Hung Chang. The day was very clear, and the warships at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., were plainly visible from the bridge. The policemen who had marine glasses passed them around among the people.

An Invitation from Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28.—The Chinamen of Montreal have decided to invite Li Hung Chang to visit them here and have commissioned George Foster, advocate, to go to New-York for the purpose of conveying their invitation to him.

TEN INTERESTING MIDGETS.

Hammerstein's Latest Importation, The Colibris, Arrive.

Some small specimens of humanity reached this port yesterday on the Normannia. The party comprised Gustav Münnstedt's Colibris Troupe of Midgets, which will make its American début at Hammerstein's Olympia Monday. This band of Lilliputian performers number ten, of which seven are men and three are women. The larges is a little over three feet in height, and the smallest about twenty-five inches. Only two of the party are over three feet.

An informal reception was held by them in Manager Hammerstein's office last night, after which they witnessed the performance on the roof garden and seemed to enjoy the entertainment as much as if they had seen such a one for the first time. The beauties of the place particularly impressed them, and they pronounced it the handsomest place of the kind in the world.

They are an interesting and intelligent lot of little people. They chatted in English, German, Hungarian, and Italian, and cracked jokes with their visitors and interrogators. The voyage was enjoyed by all of them, and none was attacked by sea sickness, excepting Signor Pompeo, the smallest one of the lot, whose weight is a trifle less than twelve pounds. Pompeo escaped until the party boarded the tug in the bay. From his entrance on the tug until the pier was reached he had an aggravated case of sea sickness.

There are in the troupe, which has been in existence ten years, two Italians, three Hungarians, two Germans, one Roumanian, and two Austrians. The proprietor of the enterprise is Gustave Münnstedt, the manager of the Central Halle on the Prater, Vienna, and his manager is Robert Harrison. The American tour is undertaken by Sigmund Horwath, who is manager of a theatre in Buda-Pesth.

The Colibris give a vaudeville entertainment lasting an hour and a quarter. It consists of musical specialties, singing in five languages, acrobatics, dancing, contortion acts, performances on the wire, gymnastics, and a pantomime with funny clowns, two trained lilliputian elephants, four Shetland ponies, three carriages, and other features.

American managers have repeatedly in the past four years attempted to induce these little people to cross the ocean, but none has succeeded except Mr. Hammerstein, whose enticing offer of $2,500 a week for twelve weeks captured them. They will be seen only in New-York, as at the expiration of the twelve weeks they return to Europe, where engagements have been made as soon as their American engagement is finished.

While in this country, in all probability, Signor Picollomini and Miss Isabella will be married.

The most loquacious of the company is M. Henry, the "strong man" of the party. He speaks English and German fluently, and boasts of his great strength. He handles an eighty-pound dumbbell deftly with one hand. The others of the party are: Prince Endree, Admiral Picollomini, Prince Nicolai, Prince Pompeo, Gen. Tod, Signor Pietro, and Mme. Dedal, (a widow,) and the Misses Princess Therese and Josephine.

VICEROY LI WHILE AT SEA

KEPT MUCH IN HIS ROOM ON BOARD THE SHIP.

Had His Own Cooks Who Prepared Seven Meals for Him Each Day—What Seemed to Interest Him and Some of the Questions He Asked of the Passengers—He Smoked, Even in the Ladies' Cabin.

The trip of the St. Louis with Li Hung Chang's suite aboard was one which will be long and pleasantly remembered by all of the fellow-voyagers. There was the full complement of passengers.

The passage was marked by good weather, and while not a record-breaking voyage in point of speed, it was fast and altogether enjoyable.

The home-returning American tourists were delighted with their Chinese fellow-passengers, and the members of Li's retinue seemed not only hugely to enjoy themselves, but took evident pleasure in making themselves agreeable. They succeeded admirably.

Li Hung Chang had four suites of rooms on the upper deck, two forward and two aft, occupying those aft himself, while a number of his attendants occupied rooms below. He ate his meals in his own rooms, and they were prepared by his own cooks, who had free access to the galley. Sharks' fins and birds' nests were dainties of which he had brought along a plentiful supply from China.

One of his sons alone ate with him, the other members of the suite eating in the saloon, where tables were set apart for them.

Li spent very little time on deck, and only once put in an appearance in the saloon in the evening. That was when on Wednesday evening an entertainment was given.

When he did present himself among the passengers he was immediately besieged with their attentions, and he accepted them good naturedly, though it was said he showed signs of being bored when one hail Western man insisted on slapping his back and addressing him as "old man."

He did not resent this familiarity, but retired sooner than he otherwise might. He was particularly gracious to the ladies and fondled the children affectionately, often giving them flowers.

The passengers had much to say of Li. An incident they recounted was a talk he had with Senator Daniel of Virginia, of whom he asked why he advocated free silver. It was considered, Li said, a great mistake in England.

Senator Daniel endeavored, through the interpreter, to explain his position, when Li said:

"I only asked the question to test you. My country is a silver country."

To Dr. W. W. Seaman, who has been in China and who was returning with Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, from a bicycle tour of the Continent, Li talked of the conditions in China. He looked forward, he said, to the time when the university system, railroads, and the telegraph would be more general.

Dr. Seaman was much amused with an experience of Li in England.

"The Englishmen were disappointed because he left them no business. When he went to the Armstrong shipyards," said the doctor, "Li asked Lord Armstrong where he got his armor. He was told that it came from Sheffield.

"'What kind of armor is it?' asked Li.

"'Harveyized steel,' was the reply.

"'Harvey? Harvey?' repeated Li. 'That is American.'

"Lord Armstrong looked discomfited. I think that Li's sympathies are thoroughly American, though he is too polite to make comparisons."

Li and his sons, Dr. Seaman said, were very entertaining, but it was amusing to hear what might be termed the Viceroy's impertinences in questioning. The attendants were all clever and brilliant men. The medical men of the party were thorough students and up to the time in medical discovery and methods.

W. B. Saunders, another saloon passenger, said Li had three questions he asked everybody. They were:

"What do you do?" "How much do you make?" and "How far do you live from New-York?"

He took his strolls when the other passengers were at dinner. He had seven meals a day himself, and four cooks to prepare them.

The cooks had to get up at 2 o'clock in the morning and take the first food to their master at 3 o'clock. They could not retire till he did at 9 or 9:30 P. M. He was always calling for something "hot cooked."

Li carried around a little silver cup, into which he expectorated. He smoked continually, and in the ladies' cabin as elsewhere, and the rules prohibiting it were waived in his case.

Vice President Wright of the International Navigation Company was a passenger, and he saw to it that Li's desires were met in all things.

Li was much pleased with the salute fired in his honor by the United States cruiser Minneapolis when the St. Louis was leaving Southampton.

Steward George Bell of the steamship had an interview with Li at the outset of the voyage, and the Viceroy gave instructions that his meals should be served in his rooms. When asked how his attendants should be provided for, he replied:

"My attendants may eat where they like and what they please."

Two men always supported Li, one at each arm. He never walked without them.

Though it was said aboard the St. Louis that Li did not suffer from seasickness, F. J. Wells, one of the passengers, said he didn't think Li was a very good sailor, because he remained in his room much of the time. One of his principal traits, Mr. Wells said, was his fondness for children.

Some of the Chinamen took part in the entertainment Wednesday evening and Viscount Li Ching Sou sang a song in English written by Lo Fing Luh. It was entitled: "A Man Loved a Lady Who Was Actually His Wife."

The Viceroy's son sang in a squeaky voice, but the song was received with applause.

A Chinese love song, sung by Po Ping, was entertaining. Po Ping was described as a very gifted person, who wrote English verses in the albums of the young ladies.

Lo Fing Luh, who wrote the song given by Li Caung Sou, speaks English well. He was educated at King's College, and is said to be a comic man in China.

Hwang Chen, one of the copyists, and Po Ping sang a duet, and Dr. Mark, assisted by Gilbert R. Hawes, gave a burlesque exhibition of the black art. Daniel Frohman commended Dr. Mark's cleverness.

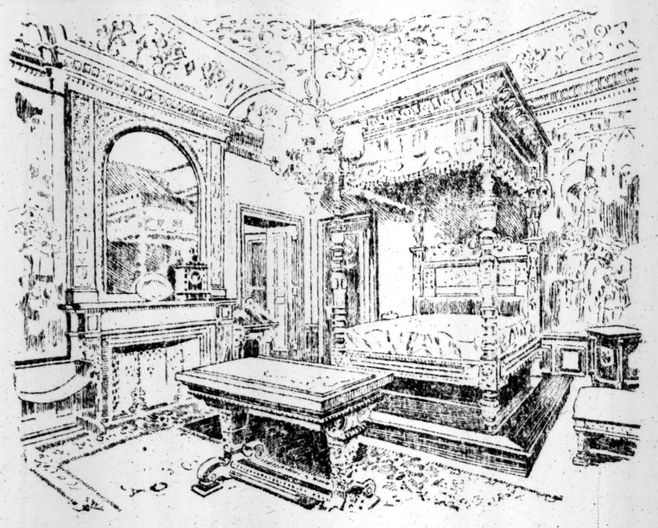
The Viceroy Li stayed but a short time in the saloon. It was not considered respectful to have anything in the nature of comedy performed in his presence. He expressed a desire to be present when the "Twin Sisters Abbott" sang, and they so pleased him that he called for them again next day, and he had them sing for him in his room.

He rewarded them by writing in each of their albums in Chinese: "I give my autograph to the young American celebrated songsters."

Another victim of his curiosity was Erastus P. Tessit. "I paid my respects to Li," said Mr. Tessit, "and the first thing he asked me was how much income I had and how much I started with. Col. Albert A. Pope of Boston was with me, and Li asked him how many bicycles he made annually, how many he sold, and what his profits were."

Despite Li's solicitude as to the age of some of those with whom he talked, and it was not recorded that he asked such questions of any of the ladies, he was declared to be genial and popular.

The Viceroy's Reception Room.
One of Li Hung Chang's Apartments at the Waldorf.



Li Hung Chang's Bedroom.
One of the Apartments of the Viceroy at the Waldorf.

JONES SELECTS ADVISERS.

All the Free-Silver Organizations Are Recognized.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Senator Jones this evening appointed the Advisory Committee among the silver advocates and organizations outside the Democratic Party, to act as advisors to the Democratic National Campaign Committee in its general management of the campaign. The following have been asked to serve as members of this committee:

Senators Henry M. Teller of Colorado and Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, representing the silver Republicans; Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, Chairman of the National Populist Committee; G. F. Washburn of Massachusetts, representing the People's Party; T. N. Stevens of Colorado, Chairman of the National Silver Party Committee, and George P. Keeney of California, chief organizer of the Silver Party, as representatives of that organization.

Senator Jones said these appointments were "for the purpose of unity and entire harmony among those various political organizations in the management of the campaign." The members frequently will be at Democratic headquarters in this city, and will aid the Democratic Campaign Committee with their counsel on all questions.

DEATH RATHER THAN ARREST.

Henson Shot Himself When His Crime Was Detected.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Aug. 28.—William Henson drew a revolver and fired a bullet through his breast to-night as he was about to be placed under arrest by detectives, and died in a few minutes. He confessed before he died, however, that he was guilty of the many dynamite outrages that have been committed here in the last six weeks.

McKee, the man who is held under suspicion for the crimes, will now be released. Though McKee narrowly escaped lynching when he was first arrested, the police have felt for some time that he was not guilty, and they have gradually been fixing the crimes upon Henson for more than a week. In his cellar was found a quantity of powder and dynamite. The motive seems to have been revenge.

CHINATOWN'S GAY DISPLAY

FLAGS, BUNTING, AND LANTERNS IN HONOR OF LI.

The Efforts That Mark the Chinese New Year and Other Holidays All Outdone—White Barbarians Flock to See How Chinamen Celebrate—Flags of the United States and China Intertwined—The Joss-House Made Brilliant.

Chinatown was ablaze last evening. The streets and sidewalks were practically given up to the white barbarians to see how Chinamen could illuminate and decorate their dwelling places on special occasions to honor members of their imperial family or their representatives.

Not on any Chinese New Year's Day or other Chinese festival in this city has Chinatown been so profusely decorated with flags and bunting and lanterns of every description. Mott Street, Pell Street, and Doyers Street were full of light and flags. Pell and Doyers Streets generally look dull and lonely, and at night few respectable citizens feel any temptation to wander through these dismal and ill-lighted passages. Last evening, however, a casual visitor would hardly have been able to recognize them, so full were they of light and life and decorations.

Chinese flags and banners, intermingled with the Stars and Stripes, were seen waving from windows and stretched across the streets, which were densely packed with white people, who crowded the sidewalks and roadways, jostling against one another, but all good-humored.

There was a fight between two roughs in Mott Street, who jostled against each other on the sidewalk and then went into the roadway to fight it out. A ring immediately formed around them. Some of the visitors thought that the fight was purposely got up by a gang of thieves to give them an opportunity of picking the pockets of the on-lookers.

Some of the Chinese lanterns displayed were very handsome, and two especially that were placed over the door of Quong Yuen Shing & Co.'s store, at 5 Mott Street, were of exquisite workmanship. They were about two feet in length and a foot in diameter, open at the top, and from the middle tapering down. Thin ribs were covered with delicate white silk, on which were painted flowers and Chinese designs and characters in brilliant and tastefully arranged colors.

Across the street was stretched a string of bell-shaped white Chinese lanterns, also of silk it was said, and through these came a soft, mellow light. A little lower down a large ship, crudely formed out of worsted wool of variegated colors, with huge tassels hanging from the keel, was also stretched across the street, and similar ships were stretched across the two other streets. Some of the Chinamen said it did not signify anything, and others said these ships were hung up in honor of the good ship that had brought Li Hung Chang safely across the ocean.

One store had an American flag on one side, with a Chinese yellow flag with a green dragon in the middle, and at the other end an American and Chinese flag combined, red and white stripes where they ought to be, with the Chinese yellow and dragon in the place of the blue and stars.

The clubhouse of the Chinese Merchants' Association was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with Chinese and American flags, and over the third floor were illuminated Chinese characters which the Chinese said were the words "One Nation," and signified that the representative of the one nation—China—was here.

The front of the joss house was lighted up and was decorated with flags. Two fakirs conceived the idea of buying up a lot of packages of joss sticks and shouting: "Here are the Li Hung Chang joss sticks! Only a few more left! Buy the Li Hung Chang joss sticks before they are all gone!" They sold a good many to the visiting whites.

The Chinese residents displayed considerable appreciation of the country they live in by the great display they made of American colors. Wherever the Chinese flags appeared, and there were many hundreds of them, triangular, four-sided, and pennants, there was also the flag of the United States hung across the streets and over the doors and windows, and one high building in Mott Street that is said to be entirely tenanted by Chinese had several American flags hung from every window, while every room was brilliantly lighted. Here there were about three times as many American flags as there were Chinese.

Not many Chinese laundrymen and others who live in different parts of the city and vicinity visited Chinatown last evening. They seemed to have decided to give the Americans the chance of seeing what their business men down town could do in the way of illumination and decoration. A good many sat on their doorsteps, seemingly enjoying the admiration of their show by the white barbarians. All the Chinese shops were open.

ROBBERS LOOT A SALOON.

A Hoboken Barkeeper Terrorized with Revolvers by Masked Men.

Two masked men entered the saloon of Henry Colts, at Newark and Grove Streets, Hoboken, last night at 12 o'clock. They displayed revolvers and intimidated the bartender and a customer.

While one of the men kept the two covered by the revolver, his companions took the contents of the money drawer. The two men in the saloon offered no resistance, and the robbers secured about $10 or $50. They ran after securing the booty and escaped up the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks.

The course the men took in escaping would lead them into Jersey City, and the Jersey City police were notified. The reserves of the Second Jersey City Police Precinct are out hunting for the men. No description of their faces was obtained, but they appeared familiar with the saloon. The entire Hoboken police force is also searching for the men.

The vicinity is a populous one, and a big crowd gathered when the news spread. The two men in the saloon were cowed by the revolvers and did not even utter a word after being commanded to stand still and say nothing.

TALLY-HO COACH UPSET.

Four Persons Injured and One Will Probably Die.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Aug. 28.—The Howard House tally-ho coach, loaded with sixteen passengers, tipped over at Bethlehem Junction this afternoon. The turn at the bridge is very sharp, and there is a steep decline leading down to the road. As the coach came down from the bridge the leading horses pulled to one side, and the coach turned short and went upon its side.

Miss Anna J. McGuire of Brooklyn had her left leg broken, Miss M. T. Barrett of Providence, ankle broken and dangerously hurt internally; Miss Clough, Concord, bruises and suffering from acute hysteria; Oscar Dean, Portland, back broken, and will die. The others escaped with a severe shaking up.

Woman Aeronaut Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Mrs. George W. Hibbard, known professionally as Victoria Leroy, fell from her balloon to-day at Clayton, St. Louis County, a distance of 2,500 feet, and was killed.

Mrs. Hibbard's husband attempted to shoot himself. He was seized and disarmed.

CUP FOR MAJOR M'KINLEY.

To be Presented by the Employes of the Mauser Company.

Employes of the Mauser Manufacturing Company of 14 East Fifteenth Street are at work during odd hours on a loving cup of solid silver, finished in gold, which they will present to Major McKinley.

There are about 200 enamel workers, miniature painters, stone setters, dye sinkers, silversmiths, assayers, and machinists of varied political faith in the employ of the company. It has been the custom of the men since the Presidential nominations to debate party issues over their noon luncheon in the workrooms. These meetings have been spirited, though at all times good humored.

James C. Shannon, a silversmith, was employed by the firm two weeks ago. He distinguished himself at his first noon hour as an orator for McKinley and the doctrine of sound money. There has never since been a meeting when Shannon was not called on for a speech. Indeed, he seemed to enjoy an argument more than a luncheon.

Present for Major McKinley.
Loving Cup Fashioned by Workingmen to be Taken to Canton.

Every man in the shops was won over to a just appreciation of Mr. McKinley's character, and especially to the sound-money principle in his platform.

The cup the workmen designed is twenty-four inches high on an ebony pedestal. It was made and chased entirely by hand. Within a laurel wreath on the bowl is this inscription:

> We Believe in Silver When Redeemable in Gold.

Eagles surmounting shields form the handles of the cup. Beneath these is an inscription: "Presented to William McKinley by employes of the Mauser Manufacturing Company."

Resolutions were adopted yesterday and signed by James C. Shannon, William F. Hayes, Max F. Mauss, and Thomas Lees, a committee of the workmen. They conclude as follows:

"We further resolve that we present to the Hon. William McKinley, at Canton, a specimen of our workmanship, trusting that the same will be a lasting memento to one who we know believes that an honest workman is worthy of an honest dollar when he has completed an honest day's work."

The cup will soon be finished. A representative of the firm will take it to Canton, Ohio.

WHY TUPPER LEFT OFFICE.

Notes Between Sir Charles and Lord Aberdeen Made Public.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 28.—Premier Laurier presented to Parliament to-day the correspondence between Sir Charles Tupper and Lord Aberdeen in respect to the resignation of the late Ministry. The correspondence begins with a memorandum from Lord Aberdeen to Sir Charles Tupper and his Ministers.

His Excellency proceeds by saying that if Sir Charles attempted to meet Parliament the result of the general elections was such as to insure his defeat. It was, therefore, in the public interest that Parliament should be called together for the dispatch of business as early as possible.

Lord Aberdeen then went on to review the whole circumstances which brought about the collapse of the Government, pointing out the very peculiar position which Sir Charles Tupper's Government occupied, being formed after Parliament had elapsed by time.

The last session there were supplies passed, and it was in the interest of the country that they should be heard as soon as possible. His Excellency also decided to do nothing which would embarrass the incoming administration. His reason for refusing to make the appointments of Senators and Judges was that they were made for life, and as the Senate was almost wholly Conservative, the appointment of more Conservatives at that time might result in causing friction between the two governing bodies.

The Judges, too, were nearly all Conservatives. On this point Lord Aberdeen said:

"These are life appointments, and with them, under such circumstances as at present, it would seem proper to leave all other life appointments and the creation of all new offices and appointments for the consideration of the incoming Ministers unless always such a course is shown to be in the public interest."

Sir Charles Tupper replied at length to this memorandum. He started out by saying he would frankly admit the views of his Excellency, and that they had caused himself and his colleagues much surprise and regret. Sir Charles recites the particulars of what happened after the defeat of the Bowell Government and his taking the office up to his defeat at the polls.

The action of his Excellency Sir Charles looked upon with serious apprehensions. He then cites constitutional authority with the view of showing that the defeated Ministry should continue to govern until such time as their successors took office. The fact of there being no supplies was entirely due to the obstruction of the Opposition, and therefore it deserved no consideration on the part of the Crown.

In conclusion, Sir Charles referred to the fact that the Governor General should not identify himself with either party. In view of the attitude of the Governor General, Sir Charles resigned. This was on the 6th of July, and on the 8th the Government left office. Reference was then made to the orders in Council making appointments to various positions ordinarily within the gift of the Government, to which Lord Aberdeen objected.

New-Jersey Sound-Money Democrats.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

A friend and correspondent in Warren County says that the gold-standard Democrats in that county are fully one-half of the Democratic voters.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

TILLMAN AFTER BIG GAME

CHALLENGES GEN. HARRISON TO A JOINT POLITICAL DEBATE.

Silver People Making Absurdly Extravagant Claims—Profess to Expect Great Gains of Congressmen in Pennsylvania—The Franking Privilege to be Abused More Than Ever Before—Republicans Say Silver Sentiment Is Disappearing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The reference to Senator Tillman by ex-President Harrison in his speech in New-York last night has induced the South Carolinian to send him a challenge to meet him on the stump somewhere in the North. Mr. Tillman arrived in Washington this morning, and after reading Mr. Harrison's speech, sent him this dispatch:

"Have just spent a week in Pennsylvania, speaking to many thousands. Your speech in New-York last night attacked me specifically. I would be pleased to meet you in joint debate before Northern audiences, preferably at Indianapolis."

Having relieved his mind in this manner, Mr. Tillman had an interview with Lawrence Gardner, Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, relative to his recent experience in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Accompanying Senator Tillman was William Wilhelm, a Democratic politician of Pottsville, Penn. He came here to talk with the Democratic managers about sending Senator Tillman to that State to make more speeches, and was extravagant in his praise of the work done by the South Carolina Senator.

"Last Saturday," said Mr. Wilhelm, "I found that Senator Tillman was to speak to some farmers at Mount Gretna. I wired him, asking that he speak at Pottsville. He hesitated, but at last agreed to make some speeches. Little notice was given that he would speak anywhere, but in Shenandoah, Pottsville, Ashland, and other cities and towns where he spoke this week the audiences were larger than ever known in those places, and Senator Tillman created the most intense enthusiasm. The people went wild about him, and last night at Tamaqua he was waited upon by large delegations from all over the coal regions, begging him to speak at various places.

"There are four Congressional districts in the coal regions. All are now represented by Republicans, but every one of them will be Democratic this Fall. The meetings addressed by Senator Tillman were all held under the auspices of Republican silver men. In Schuylkill County nearly every one of the former Republican managers has gone over to the silver ranks. The gain of Democratic Congressmen in Pennsylvania this year will be larger than in any other State in the Union. I have managed a good many campaigns in my county, but there never was such enthusiasm as has been created by Senator Tillman. Heretofore, when a meeting was held, there always has been a question as to who would pay the bills, but this time the bills were all paid by silver Republicans. When Senator Tillman and myself asked for our bills at the hotels we were told that they were paid. Besides that, the people insisted on paying our railroad fare."

Secretary Gardner, who has just returned from Erie, Penn., said he was confident from what he learned, that the Democrats would carry from eleven to sixteen districts in Pennsylvania this year.

While the managers of the silver forces profess to be more than pleased with the outlook, the Republican headquarters here daily present scenes of the greatest activity. Chairman Babcock said to-day to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that reports being received from all parts of the country indicated a very rapid growth of anti-silver feeling. The committee is now sending out daily over 400,000 documents principally relating to the silver question, and the prospect is that this number will be increased largely in the next month. Millions of copies of McKinley's letter will be distributed.

Reference was made in these dispatches some time ago to the free use of the Congressional franking privilege by the managers of the different parties in this campaign. In line with this information is the statement of Public Printer Benedict, made public to-day, that he has been forced to buy more than 10,000,000 envelops thus far, and probably will require 100,000,000 more. On these envelops will be printed the franks of Congressmen, so that they may be sent through the mails free. It has been found necessary by the Public Printer to order three new presses so that the unprecedented demand for envelopes for free use may be met. Some of the Congressmen have ordered a million envelopes each for the distribution of campaign matter. This wholesale use of the mails for campaign purposes was made possible by the insertion during the short session of the Fifty-third Congress of the words, "Without cost," in the law relating to public printing. It is estimated by men who have looked into the matter that $100,000 will not represent the cost of this one feature of the campaign. The franking privilege has been abused for many years, but never before to such an extent as this.

THE OHIO BACK FROM NORWAY.

Miss Mary Proctor Tells of the Sun's Eclipse.

The American Line steamship Ohio, which left this port on June 7 with seventy excursionists to the Isle of Stott, off the north coast of Norway, where the total eclipse of the sun was witnessed on the morning of Aug. 9, returned to this port last night.

Among the passengers was Miss Mary Proctor, a daughter of Richard Proctor, the astronomer. She said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I observed the eclipse closely. It began at 2 o'clock, 54 minutes and 25 seconds. There was not a cloud in the sky. Just one hour later the sun was totally eclipsed. Twilight lasted for 1 minute and 35 seconds. During this time a ring of wondrous light appeared around the outer edge of the moon. It was of a light red color, and at different points it sparkled like the settings of brilliants or rubies in a Countess's cluster.

"From east to west were curly grayish lights. Those on the western edge of the disk appeared to be three times the diameter of the sun. The vertical rays were not so long. The contact ended at 4 o'clock 50 minutes and 3 seconds.

"During the total obscurity sea gulls darted through the air screaming with fright.

"It was the first total eclipse I ever saw."

The Motorman and His Crank.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Everybody who observes at all has noticed that the motorman of the trolley car never leaves the front platform without taking with him the crank with which he regulates the current. This is manifestly done in order to prevent any mischievous person from starting the car on a runaway trip. Forgetfulness of this duty means serious trouble for the motorman, and if he is caught off the platform without the crank in his hand he will have to lose several days' pay, and if seen in the fix a second time is likely to have to seek a new field of duty.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW-YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,269 Broadway, (324 St.)
All American District Telegraph offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
GENEVA, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
MAINZ, Germany: Sharbaum's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
ROME, Italy: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos	3 Mos	1 Mo.
Daily, with Sunday	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—2:00 and 8:00. Rice's Endymion—8:45 and 8:45. Rice's Carnival—8:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:45.
POLO—GROUNDS—Marshall—New-York vs. Cleveland—2:00 and 4:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:30 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:30.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE COMING OF GOLD.

When the first shock of the action of the Chicago Convention fell upon the business community the excitement and alarm produced were in the ratio of the disaster threatened rather than in proportion to the real danger that the disaster would come about. One of the perfectly natural results of the feeling aroused was a tendency to turn investments and currency other than gold into gold and either to send it abroad to be placed or to hoard it.

At that time some of the cooler heads in the banking community resolved by concerted measures to check this withdrawal of gold from circulation from the country. This was done, in part by strengthening the gold reserve of the Treasury—the one reservoir from which nearly all gold has been taken of late—and in part by steadying the price of exchange to the extent at least that would make the export of gold unprofitable. It was an unusual and to some extent an artificial policy, but it was justified by the unusual conditions, and it was both hoped and intended that it should be temporary.

There are now signs in considerable number that the situation is gradually changing, and decidedly for the better. The feeling of apprehension, both abroad and at home, has yielded to the growing evidence, first, that the silver movement was not so strong as it first seemed; second, that it is losing ground in those sections and among those classes where it was in the beginning most popular; third, that the opposition to it is becoming more powerful, general, and aggressive with every passing week. But in addition to this, which may be called the moral improvement in the situation, there is a definite, substantial improvement in the commercial situation, so that practically the whole of the ten millions of gold that has come or is on its way to this country may be accepted as moved by strictly trade forces.

Of these one of the most efficient is the cotton export. Reports from the South are that the cotton movement, beginning a month earlier than usual, has sensibly eased the Southern banks. Borrowers are even anticipating the maturity of their obligations. It is estimated, by careful authorities, that at the present price, averaging $40 a bale, this crop is already bringing in a half million of dollars a day, and for the month of September will bring in $1,500,000 for each business day. On account of the moderate demand from American mills, an unusual percentage of the crop is being exported, bringing back a correspondingly larger percentage of foreign money. Cotton is the great "gold crop" and is particularly effectual in settling balances and relieving extraordinary demand. It moves more rapidly than any other export product and is the nearest equivalent to gold available in foreign dealings. In recent years it has relieved the tightness of the money market on several occasions.

The authorities to whom we have referred estimate that "fully 80 per cent. of the August and September cotton will be exported." "With $10,000,000 worth of cotton turned into money in the next forty days, the banks of the South and of New-York will be relieved of the strain they are now under, and we may expect much easier money." It is perfectly reasonable to expect that to this improvement in the situation from purely commercial causes the improvement from the increasing certainty of the defeat of BRYAN will continue to be added.

NO "FLOOD" OF FOREIGN GLASS.

The movement for a consolidation of the two combinations which have for some time controlled the window-glass industry and some remarks recently made by our Republican friends concerning "the change in the tariff" as affecting imports and the domestic manufacture of glass induce us to publish the following official figures, which show how large the imports have been during the last six years:

	Window Glass.	All Glass and Glassware.
1891	$1,375,338	$8,304,812
1892	1,074,059	8,758,964
1893	1,495,330	8,021,741
1894	1,097,787	5,210,810
1895	835,759	6,541,079
1896	1,067,999	7,436,458

It will be observed that the annual average of imports for the two years of the present tariff has been considerably less than the annual average for the four McKinley tariff years.

In the campaign of this year the tariff question is of slight importance when compared with the silver issue, but the official record is entitled to respect.

HILL.

Senator HILL is at the present moment one of the most interesting political figures in the country. Men are curious to know whether he will ultimately declare for BRYAN and make speeches in his support.

In this campaign no other Democrat in New-York can influence so many votes. If he should at once take the field against BRYAN, if in an interview, statement, or address he would reaffirm the positions of his Chicago speech, in which he declared that he was a Democrat, but not a revolutionist, that his Democracy could not sanction repudiation, the income tax, and the subjection of the Supreme Court to Populistic control; and if he would diligently set to work with his great influence among the Democratic masses of the State, he might control the Buffalo Convention. He might prevent the indorsement of BRYAN.

It is a serious situation for the Senator. His Senatorial term is about to expire. The next Legislature will be Republican. His political career is drawing toward its close—for the present. Looking toward the future he may have concluded that the maintenance of strictly "regular" relations with the Democratic Party and its candidates will constitute his surest title to the renewed favor of his party whenever it shall return to power.

If this is his reasoning he misreads the present situation and misunderstands the future of the Democratic Party. To preserve regular relations with a perishing faction of his party would be a fruitless undertaking. He has before him a great opportunity; an opportunity worthy of his abilities and of his recent ambitions. He might round out a long political career, full of honors and rewards, if he should now make the right choice. But to recant his noble Chicago speech, to cast in his lot with BRYAN, to bear aloft the torch of revolution, that assuredly is not the right choice for Senator HILL.

PRICES WHICH THE FARMER PAYS.

"I notice one of the opponents of free coinage said the other day that if the farmer had suffered from falling prices when he went to sell, he had gained in falling prices of what he went to buy. That may all be well enough for some one who is not a farmer to tell a man who is a farmer. [Applause.] It would never be told by a farmer himself." [Mr. BRYAN at Syracuse Aug. 26.]

Mr. BRYAN was then preaching the silver doctrine of the two-dollar dollar that should have its purchasing power reduced, a doctrine which he kept in the background at Madison Square Garden, where he promised that with free coinage the fifty-three-cent silver dollar would at once come to have a value of 100 cents "measured in gold," and would thus be merely a duplication of the hated "appreciating two-dollar dollar of Wall Street and Lombard Street."

But does not every intelligent farmer know that there has been a great fall during the last twenty-three years in the prices of the things he has to buy, and that the decline began before 1873?

We are not aware that up to this time the press has published any detailed statement indicating the decline of the prices of the articles which farmers buy. The following table shows, in percentages which represent averages and have for their basis the prices of 1860, (which are marked by the number 100,) the compared prices of 1873 and 1891, in this country:

	1873	1891
Sugar, refined	122.5	59.4
Molasses	120.8	67.9
Salt, fine	112.0	52.0
Cornstarch	120.4	82.4
Blankets	121.4	82.9
Cotton	120.3	63.2
Carpets, Brussels	101.5	93.4
Carpets, Ingrain	150.9	74.4
Cassimeres, all wool	119.1	78.5
Doeskins, Amoskeag	150.0	81.0
Drillings, Pepperell	168.4	76.8
Horse blankets	121.6	81.1
Harness leather	125.7	85.7
Print cloths	111.0	54.7
Shirtings	160.3	83.1
Sheetings	135.6	71.7
Sole leather	135.4	87.0
Candles	103.7	48.1
Coal, bituminous	127.0	62.0
Matches	250.0	77.1
Bar iron	147.1	72.4
Iron wire	142.3	67.7
Lead, shot	177.3	88.0
Lead pipe	167.5	96.7
Meat cutters	141.1	42.3
Nails	150.5	59.4
Pig iron	187.9	77.0
Pocket knives	100.0	53.6
Manila rope	212.1	133.3
Crosscut saws	172.1	45.2
Hand saws	90.6	37.5
Scythes	175.0	60.0
Shovels	128.3	72.7
Screws	213.0	92.2
Brick	171.4	117.1
Zinc paint	188.0	94.4
Window glass	172.0	78.2
Quinine	227.8	57.3
Chairs	105.0	70.0
Glass goblets	53.1	15.6
Wooden pails	123.6	88.9
Soap, Castile	117.6	78.5
Laundry starch	134.7	68.2

These percentage comparisons are taken from the elaborate report (1893) of the Senate Committee on Finance concerning prices and wages, which shows the results of a non-partisan investigation and is regarded as the very best authority for the period which it covers. The inquiry was brought down only to 1891. Since that year there has been a further decline in the price of cereals, it is true, but the prices of many other products also have fallen, the decline in the case of Bessemer pig iron having been about 35 per cent., while cotton goods, glass, carpets, and clothing are much cheaper.

The decline in the prices of certain groups of products from 1873 to 1891 is exhibited as follows:

	1873.	1891.
Food	120.8	103.9
Cloths and clothing	136.9	81.1
Fuel and lighting	134.6	91.0
Metals and implements	123.8	74.9
House furnishing goods	109.1	70.1
All articles	137.5	92.2

The same authority sets forth the decline of the prices of certain agricultural products by the following percentages:

Wheat	130.3	87.7
Oats	136.6	86.6
Corn	97.1	89.1
Cotton	169.9	80.3
Beeves	137.0	138.1
Hogs	77.2	79.3
General average of 15 leading farm products	132.6	97.1

Mr. BRYAN will never invite the attention of farmers to the facts which are noted in these tables, nor will he say to workingmen that they have been benefited by a decline of the prices of the necessaries of life while their wages were increasing, under the gold standard.

A CONTRAST AND A LESSON.

In his opening speech before the Saratoga Convention Mr. FRANK S. BLACK of Troy, now Republican candidate for Governor of this State, exasperated and repelled the Democrats who are asked to contribute to a Republican victory with the following language:

"It is no time to refuse forgiveness to sinners who have repented. The present danger is too great not to welcome every man prepared to enter our ranks, regardless of color, race, or previous condition of Democratic servitude. But the history of the two parties should not be lost sight of, for from history already made must be gathered the value of promises now offered. * * * A man who for the past ten years has voted the Democratic ticket in the State of New-York is beyond prayers. If he votes with the Republicans this Fall it is not because he has become better, but because he has become alarmed. If he labors for the success of the Republican Party now it is because he fears the success of his own. So, while I am glad to welcome every man, willing, even though for the first time in his life to be a patriot at the expense of his politics, to the ranks of that party whose history abounds in patriots and their deeds," &c.

Gov. GRIGGS of New-Jersey, presiding in the same capacity at the opening of the Republican Convention at Trenton, said:

"Evidence is not wanting that there are thousands of loyal and patriotic men in the Democratic ranks who see an obligation higher than fealty to party, and recognize a duty that leads them to join the Republican army of opposition to the dangerous array that was set up at Chicago. * * *

"We welcome the alliance and friendliness of these honest and honorable Democratic citizens. We applaud their patriotic spirit, and are anxious to co-operate in every way to make headway against the common enemy and to shed light upon the unenlightened. We are not engaged in a contest for victory over the Democratic Party—it was beaten at Chicago in its own convention—but we are fighting the united forces of Populism, inflation, Communism, and all kinds of false doctrine, heresy, and schism."

There is no need of comment to indicate which speaker had the moderation and sense of a skillful politician, to say nothing of generous patriotism. Perhaps Mr. BLACK presumed upon a belief that this year the Republicans can carry this State without help, and it was safe to insult everybody else, and it may be that Gov. GRIGGS thought it necessary to be conciliatory in New-Jersey, but displays of party bigotry and conceit are not confined in their effect by State lines. Mr. BLACK is not alone in his expression of scorn for Democrats and what the best of them honestly believe in. Republican politicians generally are making it harder every day for anybody but their own hide-bound partisans to vote for MCKINLEY. It is not sensible.

BRYAN'S RECKLESS ASSERTIONS.

BRYAN'S speeches through this State from the time he left his seclusion at Upper Red Hook bristle with appeals to what he calls the "common people" against the capitalists of the country. At Parrytown Aug. 22 he said:

"But, my friends, if those who have made a profit out of the Government's financial policy array themselves against the Democratic Party may we not expect those who believe that we are right to come to our rescue and fill up the ranks that are being depleted by their desertion? If we must part company with those who believe in a Government of syndicates, by syndicates, and for syndicates, may we not appeal with confidence to those who believe that a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth? * * * The common people are the only people who ever had supported a reform that had for its object the benefit of the human race. * * * The founders of our Government never conceded that the time would come when there would be only a few people in this country who were competent to settle great public questions. If they had, they would have written in the Constitution that on most questions everybody could vote, but on the money question only financiers could vote."

At Rochester on the 26th he used these expressions:

"We believe that no question has ever arisen, that no question is before them now, and that no question ever will arise which is too great to be submitted to the common people of America.

"Now, my friends, why is it that these financiers, so many of them, insist that the free coinage of silver would help them, but that they do not wish it because the gold standard is better for other people? Why is it? I am afraid that it is because they are afraid to give the real reasons that lie behind the gold standard and submit those reasons to a candid people."

The above, by the way, contains the utterly false assumption that "financiers" insist that free coinage of silver would help them and be injurious to others. In his speech at Erie Mr. BRYAN again appealed to prejudice in this language:

"I will take you to the railroad shops and I will show you men who know more about the money question than the President of the road knows about the subject. I will take you to a carpenter who, as he works at the bench, will revolve in his mind these questions and come nearer finding out what is an honest dollar than the man who represents a syndicate and bows to the dictation of Lombard Street.

"Ah, come with me to the farm and I will show you the man who follows the plow, and who has studied this money question, and who knows that if the dollars go up his wheat comes down, and you cannot answer the logic of that argument at all."

This is what he said at Buffalo on the 27th:

"If this Government is not greater than the bankers of Wall Street, it is no Government at all. If we once concede that we must purchase from them the right to exist, how do we know how much they may charge us for letting us live? When the Creator made man, He did not use any superior kind of mud when He made financiers."

These gems were uttered yesterday at Niagara Falls:

"Laws should not be made so that the many will toil and the few enjoy the fruits of the toil of many. That platform means that every man shall be defended in the enjoyment of that which he earns, but that no man shall be permitted to enjoy what somebody else has earned, and which is taken from him by vicious legislation. * * * The great common people do not need any particular class to tell them what they shall do. They can think for themselves."

A favorite assumption of Mr. BRYAN'S by way of reaching another supposed weakness of the American people, prejudice against Europe, and particularly Great Britain, is that the gold standard, which we have had for more than sixty years and which has proved its safety until the silverites began to undermine and threatened to overthrow it, is a peculiarly foreign institution, as if the principles of trade and of finance were different on the two sides of the ocean. The following reckless statements are from his speeches, beginning at Albany:

"Ought the American people to submit longer to a gold standard? The Democratic Party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard. They ask 'Why?' We reply that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human race, and that we would no more join it than we would join an army marching to despoil our homes and destroy our families. * * * The man who advocates the gold standard in this country is a man without a party, and the man who thinks the gold standard is a good thing, but that this Nation must suffer under it until some other nation comes to our relief, will be a man without a party after this election, if I am anything of a prophet. * * *

"The man who says that bimetallism is desirable, and yet that the United States is impotent to bring these advantages to our people, has made an admission that I shall not make. We appeal to you to remember that the United States is the only Nation that stands ready to protect its own people from every danger, foreign or domestic. * * * The nation that controls our financial policies is more of an oppressor than the nation which stands over us with army or navy to defeat our political rights. It has been said by others (and I repeat it as my own opinion) I would rather have a foreign General in command of our army, I would rather have a foreign Admiral in command of our navy, than to have the Treasury of the United States run upon the European plan."

BRYAN sometimes pretends to be a bimetallist and talks about the coinage of the Constitution, though there never was any such coinage, but that he is against the stable standard of the commercial world, the standard under which all our prosperity has been gained for two generations, and for a debased and fluctuating standard of silver alone is made plain by these extracts and the following from his speeches of the present week:

"It has well been said that gold, in its last analysis, is the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave, and you can well admire the discretion of the gold-standard advocates when they decline to invite combat in an open field. * * *

"If you are farmers, I beg you to remember that under the appreciation of gold your products have fallen in value while your debts and your taxes have remained as high as they used to be. I notice one of the opponents of free coinage said the other day that if the farmer had suffered from falling prices when he went to sell he had gained in falling prices what he went to buy.

"That may all be well enough for some one who is not a farmer to tell a man who is a farmer. It would never be told by a farmer himself because the farmer knows that while he sells at wholesale he has to retail, and that retail prices do not fall as fast as wholesale prices, and he knows that there are certain fixed charges that do not fall at all. * * *

"Gold has been the prize of the man who hoards money; silver has been the medium of exchange among those upon whom the greatness of every nation has rested. You can rob this world of gold, and put enough silver in the world to make up for the loss of gold, and commerce will go on, but rob this world of its silver, if you will, and try to fill its place with gold, and see how long your system will stand."—Syracuse Aug. 26.

"The Democratic Party [meaning the Bryan party] is opposed to a gold standard, not only opposed to it, but unalterably opposed to it. It is so much opposed to it that it will not permit the American people to be bound by it, though every nation on earth shall demand it.

"The gold standard argument is directed to the bankbook of the man who wants to live while others die. Who will say that we must keep a thing that is bad until foreign powers shall take pity upon us and relieve us of that burden?"—Buffalo, Aug. 27.

BRYAN has been confining himself to a strenuous fight for overturning the stable gold standard which we now have and substituting depreciated silver, and he sticks at no false assertion or demagogic appeal that he thinks will serve his purpose.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Viewed with the outward eye, the reception of LI HUNG CHANG by New-York was somewhat disappointing. The white squadron, indeed, which was drawn up to receive him, fulfilled all expectations as a demonstration of our new naval power. But the naval reception was marred, through mischance or maladroitness, so that the St. Louis did not pass between the lines of warships, but upon one side of them. The procession on land was not imposing at all. With only one-half of Broadway cleared, four troops of cavalry have not a fair chance to exhibit themselves. What the waiting crowd saw, after the rapid passage of a string of carriages filled with unconsidered Chinamen, was a body of cavalry that seemed better adapted for service than for parade, so crowded on one side of the roadway that it could not be fairly seen, and, interpolated in it another string of carriages, of which one was opened so as to make visible an aged Chinaman, of unusual stature for his race, and wearing an unmistakably shrewd and genial expression.

But to the mind the spectacle, which merely as a spectacle was rather shady, was of the utmost interest and significance. The greatest Chinaman of the century came to look upon a civilization which was as conspicuously modern as that which he represents is conspicuously ancient. "New" York, although it counts two centuries, must have seemed to him brand-new, while in turn he represented to the eager and not reverential crowd the image of an immemorial antiquity and immobility. Not only after Pekin, but after St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, and London, New-York must have seemed to him inconceivably recent. The difference between one European city and another, or between one American city and another, may not be very striking to a traveler from "the most Eastern East." But even upon such a traveler the difference between Europe and America must impress itself. It is fortunate for his impressions that they have come in this order. If he had landed at San Francisco and come eastward, the abruptness of the transition would have been far more striking. It is scarcely to be supposed that, at his age, the observations of the Viceroy upon the newer civilization can be made of much service to his country. But everybody here will hope that his visit may be pleasant to him, and everybody who has an opportunity will unite in making it so. The whole population will look, not with mere curiosity, but with real interest and respect, upon the statesman who, having spent his life, in spite of obstacles to us scarcely conceivable, in trying to bring his country into line with modern civilization, has come, in his old age, to see for the first time with his own eyes what modern civilization really is.

ANOTHER CONSTANTINOPLE RIOT.

The riot at Constantinople should be an object lesson to the European Governments of the absolute incapacity of the Sultan's Government; not so much its weakness as its incapacity. For more than a year the city has been in a condition of disorder bordering on anarchy. There has been no security for life or property. Spies have abounded on every hand. Men have been arrested, imprisoned, exiled, or released without the faintest shadow of a charge against them. There have been murders, but not a man has been punished. Sometimes the victims have been foreigners, as in the case of Mr. STUPE, an American citizen. Also a young Greek who defended an Englishman from a murderous attack by a Turk and lost his own life. There has been no punishment for either of these crimes, much less for the almost innumerable crimes against Armenians. The reason is not any lack of force. There are soldiers and gendarmes enough to keep order in a city twice the size of Constantinople. Neither is it true that the populace is exceptionally turbulent. It is not, but is in the main law-abiding. There are times undoubtedly when the mob becomes fierce, but there are, considering all the provocation, very few mobs.

The real reason is that it is not for the Sultan's interests, as he thinks, to have order. Within certain limits, he approves of disorder, for it enables him to go before the powers and argue the terrible results of Armenian revolution. The result is that three different elements have developed, each anxious to make the most of the situation. The Armenian revolutionists are ready to stir up strife in order to force European intervention; the Young Turkey Party wants to overthrow the Sultan, whom it considers responsible for the general condition; the soldiers and gendarmes are glad of any means of extorting from innocent citizens the means of support which the bankrupt Government refuses. Recently the Sultan practically forced the resignation of the only Armenian who has been able in a degree to hold in check the revolutionists, and has put in his place a man who is despised by the nation. The present outbreak is a perfectly natural result. Granted that the Armenian revolutionists started it, it is absurd to lay the entire blame upon them. That forty men could enter such a building as the Ottoman Bank, hold it against troops, and then secure immunity from arrest and punishment, while hundreds of their fellow-citizens, innocent of any crime, were butchered in the streets, shows to what a pass the Turkish Government has come.

The appointment of a mixed commission to look into the causes of the riot is a farce which would be ludicrous if it were not so serious. What can any commission appointed by the Government and composed of creatures of the palace do in such a case? Unquestionably the attack on the bank was a crime, and as a crime it should have been punished. To let the men off with exile was imbecile. But the attack was a symptom, not the disease. The only remedy for the disease is for the European powers to take the thing into their own hands. If they do not wish to depose the Sultan, not being yet ready to divide up his territory, they should at least compel him to keep order in his empire. He can do it if he will. If he does not, it may lead to a renewal of the scenes of last Winter, and that will mean the destruction of his Government.

It is given out that Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S visit to this country, which he has already announced as purely private, has yet political significance. It is even said that he has come empowered to conclude with Mr. OLNEY the arbitration treaty and the Venezuelan dispute. This would be a strange mission for a Foreign Secretary to intrust to a Colonial Secretary and for a Tory Premier to intrust to a Liberal-Unionist subordinate. We may be quite sure that whatever credit attaches to the settlement Lord SALISBURY means to acquire on his own account. It is eminently "not for JOE."

The visit of LI HUNG CHANG ought to be of particular interest to the Populists and their Boy Orator. The Chinese visitor is the representative of a nation which has attained the ideal they are seeking to realize for the United States. For twenty centuries China has succeeded in framing a political, social, and financial policy for itself, "without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth." BRYAN ought to be charmed with the result.

At Syracuse Mr. BRYAN virtually told the farmers that by "appreciation" the dollar had double in value since "twenty years ago," owing to the fall in the prices of certain farm products. But these doubled dollars, these "two-dollar dollars," as they are called by other Silverite speakers, are the dollars which farmers receive now for wheat and other cereals, are they not? If they are really worth twice as much as they were twenty years ago, should not allowance be made for this remarkable increase of value? The Government says the average value of wheat in 1876 was $1.008 per bushel. According to the Bryanites, the reported average value in 1895 (which was 50.9 cents) should be doubled for a just comparison, and if we double it we have $1.018, which is a little more than the price "twenty years ago."

There is one point, besides the currency, on which the National Democracy, both in this State and at Indianapolis, in the National Convention, can be relied upon to take a stand that all intelligent Republicans can approve. That is the reform of the civil service. It is a most significant fact that in this moral and patriotic awakening of the American people, unprecedented since the war for the Union, the leaders on the right side, of whatever party, have spoken in clear and unqualified terms on this subject. It drew from the Republican Party, before the revolutionary meeting at Chicago, an explicit pledge. It was made one of the distinct features of the address sent out by the conference that called the convention of the National Democracy. Mr. MCKINLEY made as to the reform an admirably direct statement and promise. Some of the most active men in the National Democratic movement in New-York have long been working for the reform. To-day the sole refuge of the old spoils system is in the Chicago platform and with BRYAN and his followers, who alone are openly professing their purpose to debase the public service as they would debase the money of the country.

"If a man says that he is in favor of bimetallism ask him how much he is in favor of it. If he says he wants bimetallism ask him when he wants it. If he says that he wants other nations to help, ask him what other nations he wants to help. And if he says that he is willing to wait for other nations, ask him how long he is willing to wait." (W. J. BRYAN at Buffalo.)

To these questions a sensible man would answer that he "is in favor of bimetallism" to the extent that it would be safe and profitable for the country; that he wants it when it can be got with advantage; that he wants those nations to help without whose co-operation it cannot possibly succeed, notably England, France, and Germany; that he is willing to wait just so long as safety and profit require. He would add that any other course would be foolhardy if undertaken by a Government that understood what it was doing, and that nothing but gross ignorance would excuse a man for advocating such a course.

IN BEHALF OF ARMENIA.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Saratoga—Miss Barton's Attitude.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—An enthusiastic meeting in behalf of the persecuted Armenians was held in Convention Hall this evening.

Spencer Trask of New-York City presided, and previous to introducing the speakers of the evening made a brief address, in which he took occasion to correct the impression now prevailing that Clara Barton had abandoned relief work. The truth is, he said, she has performed the work there as far as possible, and will return this Fall to continue it.

The other speakers were Frederick Orsen of Van Armenia; Fay Mills, and Bishop J. P. Newman.

The following resolution, offered by the Rev. Dr. Stone of Hartford, Conn., was adopted:

"To his Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States:

"Sir: Citizens of Saratoga and representatives of various States of the Union, in mass meeting assembled, respectfully urge that you demand the immediate payment of indemnity due from the Turkish Government for destruction of houses and property at Harpoot ten months ago. The rights of our fellow-countrymen and the dignity of the United States cannot tolerate further delay."

About $200 was paid into the Treasury for relief work.

PERSONALS.

—The present voyage of LI HUNG CHANG brings to memory the trials of Chang How, once Chinese Ambassador to France. In 1870, he was sent to Europe to settle the contentions which had arisen following the massacre of Tien-Tsin. When Chang How left China, the French Empire still existed; when he landed in France the empire had been overthrown, and he did not know to whom he should address himself. At Marseilles they told him that a Government had been installed at Tours. Chang How went there as soon as possible, but found that MM. Crémieux and Glais Bizoin, who then represented the Government, had gone to Bordeaux. "Let us go to Bordeaux," said Chang How philosophically, but when he arrived the old difficulty arose—to whom should he present himself, Crémieux or Admiral Fourichoir? No one could tell him. Gambetta was coming in a balloon, but it was impossible to reach him. Then Chang How went to see Jules Favre. He was told that the Assembly had gone to Versailles. "Very well," he said, "let us go to Versailles." So the entire embassy left for that city. At last Mr. Thiers had been appointed Head of the Government, and Chang How would be able to speak to him. Not at all. They demanded the Ambassador's credentials for the new Government. He had none. "In that case it is impossible to present you. Go to Pekin, get your papers made out in due form, return, and you will be presented to M. Thiers." So Chang How took his departure.

—In view of Emile Ollivier's recent explanations as to the causes of the Franco-German war, and the part which he himself played in the tragic history of that time, it may be well to recall what Bismarck remarked to Signor Crispi on the occasion of one of the latter's visits to Friedrichsruh. "Has your Highness," asked the Italian Premier, "read Emile Ollivier's book about the Papacy—a poor performance?" "No," replied the Chancellor, "I haven't read it, fortunately. A few years ago I got a letter from Ollivier—I forget now about what—but, at any rate, he wrote in a way which didn't at all please me. I replied in a dry and disagreeable manner, and that was the last of our correspondence. My letter was something like this: 'Sir—If, in the course of my life, I had had the misfortune to do as much harm to my native country as you have done to yours, I should have believed that my days would not be long enough to pray to God for forgiveness.'"

—Sir John Millais, according to London Truth, detested "society" and all kinds of functions. His favorite amusement in London was playing whist at the Garrick, but his happiest times were spent in Scotland, when salmon fishing in the Tay, preferably at Murthly, a place which he loved. He was always most genial in manner, full of wit and repartee, and the best of good company. Among his most intimate friends were Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Landseer, Tennyson, and Wilkie Collins. Millais sold his first great picture, "A Huguenot," for £260, but many of his later and much less meritorious works fetched from £2,000 to £4,000 each. His terms for portrait painting considerably exceeded those of Sir Joshua Reynolds from a very early date in his career, and for many years his lowest price for a half-length of life size was £1,000. Millais made a great deal of money, and he did not waste it.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

However satisfactory Gov. McKinley's letter of acceptance may be to his fellow-Republicans, it does not commend itself to Democratic advocates of the gold standard, who were intending to vote for him because they considered him to be sound on the currency question, although they knew that he was nominated because he is a representative of protection. It would have been better for him to have kept his hobby in the background, as nothing could be gained for his own party by ostentatiously trotting out an animal with which it was already so familiar.

It is true that he commences with an elaborate essay on the currency, posing before the public as a stanch advocate of monometallism, which position he assumed after he was nominated. That was sufficient to have secured the votes of all the Republicans none of whom had the shadow of a doubt as to his views of protection, and of a great many Democrats who were dissatisfied with the Chicago platform. Under the circumstances, the instincts of a politician should have warned him not to make his own great idea so prominent as to alienate the votes of his old-time opponents, and thus to contribute most effectually to the formation of a third party by enlarging upon protection as a measure of "supreme importance." Moreover, he has insulted the intelligence of the people by attributing a great part of our commercial distress to the deficiency of revenue caused by a Democratic tariff, when he knows that it was caused by the action of a bare majority of the Supreme Court in declaring the income tax unconstitutional, and in the refusal of the last Republican House of Congress to pass such a bill for its remedy as won't have been acceptable to the Senate and the President.

It is entirely the fault of the Republican Party that the present tariff "lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the Government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the Treasury, and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land," and that "it has contributed to swell our National debt more than $262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the Government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our foreign wars from the Revolution to the rebellion." And it is an unjustifiable inference that "since its passage work at home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been arrested, and capers, business demoralization, exists on every hand" because of its existence.

My attention was naturally directed to this paragraph on the merchant marine:

"The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevailed in the early years of our history should again promptly adopted by Congress and vigorously supported on its prestige and supremacy on the seas are fully maintained. We should no longer submit to the payment of indirectly to the maintenance of the gigantic marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete one of our own."

The Major and I have often "battled the watch" over this subject and given each other credit for honest belief on his part in subsidies and bounties, and in mine in free ships, and I never expected to see from his pen an indorsement of the ridiculous scheme of Mr. Arthur Sewall the Chicago candidate for Vice President. It has been so often exploded that it is scarcely worth while to touch it off again with another match. It need only be said that it would meet with inevitable retaliation on the part of other nations. The other day Mr. Sewall said to his constituents at Bath where Mr. Sewall resides: "I have done what I could for the commercial marine," and now Mr. McKinley has also come to the aid of the shipbuilders, whom both these gentlemen seem to consider the commercial marine in its entirety, by advocating a protection for the sole effect of which they must well know will be to perpetuate our present shipbuilding monopoly and to deprive American citizens of the benefit of the foreign carrying trade, which prohibitory protection has helped over to the enrichment of the shipowners of other nations.

JOHN COLEMAN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1896.

BRYAN'S RECKLESS CHARGES

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the morning's issue you call attention to Mr. Bryan's reckless and disingenuous statements regarding the free-coinage issue. There is, however, one argument which he uses repeatedly, and which he must know is disingenuous to the point of dishonesty. I refer to his persistent charge that those of his opponents who believe in bimetallism as practicable and desirable under international agreement are inconsistent and unpatriotic, because they oppose his programme of free coinage by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1 regardless of what other nations may do. He asks: "If bimetallism is a good thing, why should it the United States wait for other nations?" He must know that his opponents have never admitted that bimetallism at 16 to 1 would be a good thing, or could be successfully established even by international bimetallism. The most that any true bimetallist has ever claimed is that bimetallism at a ratio based upon the true relative value of the two metals as ascertained and agreed to by the conference could be maintained by the unanimous consent of all the great commercial nations. This is very different from admitting that they believe that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be desirable provided other nations would consent. The issue at present is not between the gold standard on the one hand and bimetallism on the other, as Mr. Bryan tries to make it appear. This issue is not involved in the present campaign, and cannot be decided therein whichever way the election goes. If Mr. Bryan and his party proposed to establish bimetallism in this country by the free coinage of silver at a ratio based upon the then existing market value of silver, his argument might be pertinent; it would be at least honest. But when he presents the issue as being between the present gold standard and bimetallism, and then proceeds to maintain the ability of this country successfully to establish bimetallism without the consent of other nations, he is misstating the issue and attempting to gain votes by an appeal to patriotism which is absolutely misplaced. To quote an argument of Secretary Carlisle's in favor of bimetallism as an argument in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, as Mr. Bryan did in his Buffalo speech, was to take an unfair advantage of not only his opponents, but of his audience.

PREBLE TUCKER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1896.

Too Much for Improved Acoustics.

From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The State Board of Public Buildings and Grounds will not spend $100,000 for the improvement of the acoustic properties of the hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, and expressed amazement when that figure was named. One of the board remarked that the entire Capitol building did not originally cost more than that. It has been decided to experiment at a low cost and endeavor so to arrange the interior that a member of the House can hear his next neighbor when he talks, which will be an improvement over the present condition.

AMERICAN BORNED ALIVE

SPANISH ATROCITIES TOLD OF BY ONE OF MACEO'S MEN.

Marion Churchill of Pennsylvania, Accused Says, Was Found with a Union Badge on His Pocket. Was Whipped, Clubbed and Burned to Death. Workmen Were Put Alive and Chained to Palm Trees for Fun.

POLICY MUST NOT CHANGE

MAJOR McKINLEY DISCUSSES THE FINANCIAL QUESTION AGAIN.

The United States, He Declares, Must Not Depart from the Line Which It Has Followed Throughout Most of Its History—The Clergy Commended for Taking an Active Interest in the Politics of the Country.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Major McKinley made two speeches to-day. They were both short. His first visitors were a committee representing the Executive Committee of the National Republican League. They came fresh from the enthusiastic meeting at Milwaukee. The committee delivered to Major McKinley's library, John Sherman, of Minnesota, the spokesman, assured the Major of the earnest support of every member of the League. He called upon each one, at his store, to ever become voters, for Sound Money.

The Major in formal response to the duty of party men to study public questions, and not to be satisfied with them, if in so doing they failed to support the principles of the party. He said:

[illegible] general observation I [illegible] the Republicans will vote [illegible] the Democrats will [illegible] left. What we would [illegible] the Republican party [illegible] and what we should [illegible] to do. [illegible]

LETTERS TO CHAIRMAN MANNA.

[illegible] from All the States [illegible] of To-Day.

[illegible] Senator [illegible] of Delaware and Archbishop [illegible] of Liberia.

[illegible] Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of War Russell A. Alger and Attorney-General McKenna.

[illegible] James B. Eagan, United States Ambassador to France, and Commissioner Patrick Sarsfield Collins.

[illegible] Secretary of State Richard Olney and ex-Secretary John W. Foster.

M. de Kotzebue, Russian Minister at Washington, M. de Mesdi, of the Russian Legation, Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago; A. E. Charovsky, Russian Consul-General at New-York; Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg, Adjt.-Gen. E. A. McAlpin, and George F. Seward.

Wood and reeds horse worn out with over work or oppressed by its hard battle for the day and farm, or whole person, will FIND'S EXTRACT and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. Beware of imitations.—Adv.

DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE

THOSE CHOSEN BY THE REFORM PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Prominent Citizens Who Will Take Part in the Convention Which Will Send Honest Money Men to the Indianapolis Gathering—Those Who Were Elected in the Various Assembly Districts Throughout the City.

The Democratic Party Reform Organization [illegible] in each Assembly District of the city last night for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention of Sound-Money Democrats to be held at Syracuse next week.

The primaries were harmonious, and with the exception of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, where there were [illegible] Two delegates from each district [illegible] as well as [illegible] to the Syracuse [illegible] as follows:

[illegible] of the names of the delegates [illegible] an extraordinarily large [illegible] representative character. From [illegible] on Friday he left [illegible] at the top of [illegible]

The [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

OELRICHS WINS HIS BET

NEWPORT SOCIETY LOOKS ON AS HE PLAYS THE FISH.

The Conditions Are that Charles M. Oelrichs While Swimming Shall Resist Efforts to Bring Him in with an Ordinary Fishing Rod and Line Fastened to His Waist—Hermann Oelrichs Keeps the Line Taut for Twenty Minutes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—Charles M. Oelrichs made a wager several weeks ago with a person whose name is not given that he could, while swimming in the water, successfully hold out against all efforts of a single person to bring him in with an ordinary fishing rod and line, the latter to be securely fastened to his belt.

The very novel contest was postponed from a week ago till to-day. Samuel Powel was selected to do the angling and the judges were James L. Kernochan and Dr. White. There also assisted Robert Ralston, Oliver Belmont, and Hermann Oelrichs, whose office it was to swim beside the human fish to furnish aid should any accident occur.

A great crowd was at Bailey's Beach to see the sport, the cliffs being lined, while the life raft at the fashionable bathing place was covered with men and women in natty bathing costumes, and many persons were under the tent on the sands.

In the throng were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, Payne Whitney, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Harold Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Bigelow, Miss Hoffman, J. J. Van Alen, Winthrop Rutherfurd, David H. King, Jr., Roland King, Hispenard Stewart, Miss Pomeroy, C. Rann Duval, Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Burden, Miss Burden, Roger Wolfe Wolcott, Wolfe Wolcott, Miss Wolcott, Miss Elkins, Miss Wilson

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Offerings Under Foreclosure—A Large Sale for To-day.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to Samuel Huston, at $20,300, the four-story brownstone dwelling 349 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 265 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 20 by 100.5.

Under foreclosure, also; Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Isaac S. Bailey, at $136,400, the six five-story brick flats at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100 by 100.5.

To-day, on the premises, in what was Westchester Village, but is now part of the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city, Mr. Philip A. Smyth will sell at auction 155 valuable lots on Westchester, Washington, and Green Avenues, and Butler, Halsey, and Kinnear Places. The lots are well situated, and are on the line of improvement. Some are adapted for dwellings and others for business. The trolley line passes in front of the lots, and to-day special cars will run from West Farms free of charge. The sale will begin at 1:30 P. M.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 507 Greenwich Street, for a six-story brick store and warehouse, by Charles H. Piske of Boston, Mass., owner; cost, $1,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Knauf of Van Nest, owner; cost, $3,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 500 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, by Catherine Fox of 749 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

A private road, east side, 700 feet west of Warren Street, for a two-story brick stable and carriage house, by Isaac J. Johnson, owner; cost, $6,000.

No. 31 East Seventy-fourth Street, by William W. Hall of 687 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $10,000.

No. 518 West Fifty-eighth Street, by Conrad Stein, owner; Mary Goss, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $150.

No. 889 Tenth Avenue, by Conrad Stein, owner; Charles F. Petry, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $65.

No. 38 West Houston Street, by John W. Aitken, owner; Adolph Elsser, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick restaurant and lofts; cost, $1,000.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 138.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, by Mary Lyons of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame and stone dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 607 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, by Alice V. Earl of 384 St. Nicholas Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 28.

FOX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Home St, 25x100; Henry D. Tiffany and wife to John Hansen.....$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 78, Isabella Arendt to Andrew W. Carlich and wife.....1

65TH ST, 247 West, John W. Alexander and wife to Winifred Tyson.....24,000

MADISON AV, w s, 32.9 ft n of Samuel St, 52.9x irregular, Ellen M. Cramters to Joseph Meacham.....6,800

OAK ST, 56, Wolf Friedman and wife to Michele La Sale and wife.....11,500

4TH ST, n s, 117.5 ft e of Bowery, 25x96.2, Robert T. Andrews to Jennie M. Stevens.....750

LEWIS ST, 97 and 99, Barnet Levy and wife to Eva Levy.....1

RAMP, Liberty, Barnet Levy and wife to Flora Davis.....1

11TH ST, s e s, 375 ft n w of 6th Av, 50x93.8; Pomalian-Whitehead, referee, to Alfred B. Pinet.....15,100

82D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Joseph C. Wallach to I. R. Wallach.....1

74TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.8; Harriet G. Sabin to W. W. Hall.....1

PARK AV, e s, 16 ft s of 92d St, 16.6x70, David Hirsch and wife to Emanuel Arnstein.....1

142D ST, n s, 100.7 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.7x100.11; George Wolf and Barbara Wolf to George Tietel.....1

WEST END AV, e s, 252 ft s of 95th St, 25x100; Didrik Sahlstrom and Andrew Larsen and wives to John Schubach.....

80TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.8; Jacob Jung and wife to Christine V. Lauria, and others.....Omitted

MANHATTAN AV, s s, 35.11 ft n of 126th St, 18x50; Isabella Pickens and another to William F. B. Redman.....1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 140th St, 25x100, Wanda Gerlach to Isabella Arendt.....1

INTERVALE AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 64.6x100; Edward P. Steers and wife to John De Hart.....1

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; John Schubano to Amand Johnsen.....

161ST ST, n s, 216.8 ft e of Morris Av, 16.8x144x16.8x141; Susie Gordon to William Harms.....6,000

ANTHONY AV, w s, 23.2 ft n of Berry St, 24x87.5x irreg, 102.10; Allan M. Holder to Frederick C. Haab.....5,550

LORILLARD ST, w s, 118.9 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; William H. Willis, referee, to Sarah Berry, and another, executors, &c.....

SAME PROPERTY, Sarah Berry and another, executors, &c., to Elitza Thompson.....4,700

JEFFERSON PLACE, 315; Oliver A. Pratt and others to James F. Kane.....5,000

Recorded Leases.

FINN, Morris, to Andrea Acconcia; 412 East 124th St, 3 years.....$840

RINGGOLD Meta, and others, executors, to Lillie E. Caffrey; 234 St Ann Av.....2,700

VALENTINE, Robert, to Sarah G. Samelis; n w corner of Park Av and 87th St, 50.4x107.8x irregular, 4½ years.....125

SAME to same; lot to 147 West 82d St, 4½ years.....250

SAME to same; n w corner of Columbus Av and 75th St, about 14 years.....400

Recorded Mortgages.

ARENDT, Isabella, to Wanda Gerlach and another; e s of Courtlandt Av, 75 ft n of 140th St, 1 year.....$5,500

COONEY, Peter J., and wife to John Haydock; n s of 138th St, 125 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years.....5,500

COTTER, John, and wife to Charles Doll, Jr., n w corner of 147th St and Brook Av, 3 months.....1,000

DE HART, John, to Edward P. Steers; e s of Intervale Av, 90 ft s of 167th St, 1 year.....2,000

FISHER, Elizabeth, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, 47 Broadway, 5 years.....1,000

FLAGG, George W., and William J. Marshall and wives to Adelaide L. Whitlock; n w s of Tinton Av, 92 ft n of dividing line; Lots 28 and 29, map of Woodstock; being Lot 18, 3 years.....

GODWIN, Agnes E., and Matilda E., to Andrew Brose Vaudewalker St, n s of Lot 31, 2 years.....1,284

HEIDER, Simon, and Amalia, to Leopold Frank; n s of 20th St, 108.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.....1,000

HAWKES, Henry, and wife to John W. Kaaren; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, demand.....3,700

HESSEMAN, George, and wife to Annie V. Bryan; s s of 142d St, 158 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....2,000

SAME to Elizabeth J. Wilson; s s of 142d St, 175.3 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....1,000

HUNTER, Josephine, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of 135th St and Morris Av, demand.....2,000

HANSEN, John, to Marianna P. Weiss; s s of Fox St, 125 ft n of Home St, 3 years.....5,000

HOGAN, Michael J., to Solon L. Frank; e s of Green Lane, n of Av, 630.9 ft s of Levers Av, demand.....3,000

SAME to Auguste H. Weygandt; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 139 ft s of 5th St, 1 year.....1,500

KISSER, Philippina, to Eliza M. Dorset; e s of 11th Av, 37.1 ft s of 41st St, 1 year.....6,621

KRUG, Emma, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, n s of 113th St, 100.1 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....32,500

KANE, James F., to Oliver A. Pratt and another, 915 Jefferson Place, 2 years.....800

LEVY, Bertha, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 75th St, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.....

LYNCH, Mary G., and husband to Emma T. Murray; w s of West End Av, 25 ft n of 71st St, 3 years.....4,000

MOSES, Elizabeth T., to Harry C. Jones; w s of Riverview Terrace, 98 ft s of Dowell Place, notes.....8,535

McCAFFERY, Margaret, to Harry Overington; Lots 57 and 58, map of Lot G, Hunt estate, partition sale, 1 year.....200

NOLAN, Mary A., and husband, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 171.1 ft s of 163d St, 3 years.....3,000

OSGOOD, Marie E., to the Trustees of the Ellerson Memorial Presbyterian Church; 10 West 50th St, 3 years.....

PAYNE, Edward I., and wife to Citizen's Savings Bank of the City of New-York; e s of Broadway, 150.2 ft n of Macomb St, 1 year.....37,500

PIERSON, August, and wife and Charles A. Johnson and wife to William McClenahan; n s of Jefferson St, 80.10 ft e of Clinton Av, 1 year.....2,200

ROONEY, Ann, executrix and trustee, and John P. T. Rooney, executor, &c., of John Rooney, deceased, to Edward Smith; 224 West 38th St, 1 year.....8,000

PYSON, Winifred, to John W. Alexander; 267 ft w of 8th St, 3 years.....5,000

THOMPSON, Eliza and John C., to Spencer C. Coe; 38 Lorillard St, or Place, 3 years.....4,300

SAME to Sarah Berry; w s of Lorillard St, or Place, 113.9 ft n of 187th St, 1 year.....600

VER FRANCK, William G., and wife to Henry L. Young; e s of Woody Crest Av, 200 ft s of 162d St, 3 years.....2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERRY, Sarah, and another, executrices of Mary A. Berry, to Sarah Berry.....$4,500

FOX, Richard K., to James Moorehead..13,000

GUSTELI, Leopold, and another, trustees of Edward Ridley, to Frederick J. Middlebrook.....6,000

MOOREHEAD, James, to Edwin A. Augustus and another, trustees.....13,000

TURK, Leopold, to Henry Herrmann.....2,000

THOMPSON, Helen A., to Jessie Clark..3,500

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee of A. H. Ward.....1

SAME to Frederick A. Snow.....1

Lis Pendens.

98TH ST, s s, 215.6 ft w of 1st Av, 59.6x100.11; McCrea as Trustee and others against Francis A. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 25x90.6; Charles O. Andrews against Helena Mahler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

FOX ST, s w corner 169th St, 75x65; Giacomo Pisciotta against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner and contractor.....$352.00

SAME PROPERTY, Salvatori Matteano and others against same owner and contractor.....668.00

170TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 100 100; Joseph O. Clement against Arthur C. Mander, owner and contractor.....400.00

57TH Av and 134th St, s w corner, 100x84x irregular, Harry W. Bell against Cordier Johnson, owner and contractor.....277.27

VANDAM ST, 67-71; Morris Blumberg against John Bluvelt, owner and contractor, 3 liens.....62.53

GRAND ST, 417; Morris Berkowitz against P. Bailey, owner; Morris Levy and Beckie Korinsky, lessees and contractors.....531.00

GRAND ST, 163; Charles Burkeman against Theodore Kirchheimer, owner and contractor.....18.60

BATHGATE AV, 1,036½,036; Isaac Lewis & Sons against Helena and Michael Mahler, owners; George Fehn, contractor.....51.20

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 141st St, 99.11x30; Frank Indelli against John Connors and Salvatore Spallone..454.00

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft n of 152d St, 20x100; George W. Marim against Alexander McDonald, owner and contractor.....640.00

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Kaufman vs. Engelhardt—John B. Mayo. Cook vs. Gordon—George Linden.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Burke vs. Eggers—John Delahunty.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Alfred E. Willard vs. Ida L. Jenkins—Henry W. Eaton, First National Bank of Louisville vs. Herman D. Nessler—William W. Ladd, Jr., Budd Doble vs. Erastus Wiman—De Witt V. D. Reiley.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—S. P. HYMAN & CO.—Because of the failure of S. Maas & Co., hosiery importers, S. P. Hyman & Co., silk commission merchants at 39 Mercer Street, have found it necessary to suspend business for the present, and they have transferred all their stock and outstanding accounts to their creditors, and all accounts have thus been secured, it is said, except about $4,000. Hyman & Co. were partners to the extent of $ Maas & Co. It is said that they may be liable on debts of S. Maas & Co. contracted before they went out of that firm. The partners are Samuel P. Hyman and Theodore Meyer, and when they began their present business they said they would have a capital of $30,000.

—EDER & CO.—The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against Raphael Eder and Annie Berler, manufacturers of caps at 125 Wooster Street, under the style of Eder & Co. The attachment was issued from Abraham Levy and is for $1,424, the amount due on notes held by Henry Wallner & Brother. When a Deputy Sheriff went to the factory to serve the attachment there was great excitement among the thirty operatives, who clamored for their wages. Policeman Brennan was called in to stop the disturbance and put out the employes. The place was then closed up by the Sheriff. The firm has been in business two years and is said to owe $5,000.

—KNICKERBOCKER CYCLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Sheriff withdrew from the places of business of the Knickerbocker Cycle Manufacturing Company at 415 Broadway and 146 Worth Street, the Court having vacated the judgments under which a levy was made. The judgments aggregated $7,852, and were in favor of David H. De Beer, who brought the suit against Miss Adelaide Miller and Mrs. Annie Levy, the partners in the concern, but the summons was not served on Mrs. Levy. She can now come in and defend the actions on two days' notice. Her attorney is Abraham Levy.

—HERMAN D. NESSLER.—William W. Ladd, Jr., has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Herman D. Nessler of 68 Broad Street, who is in the wholesale liquor business, selling on commission, on the application of the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky. He has claims against the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company of Louisville, but has assigned them to the Southern National Bank. One of the claims is for $15,000 cash loaned to the company, all the money he had. He declared that he loaned the company $15,000 on forged warehouse receipts.

—A. SELIGMAN & BROTHER.—Creditors of A. Seligman & Brother, manufacturers of furs at 27 West Third Street, are trying to find out what has become of the assets of the firm. All the stock, it is said, was moved away from the factory at 6 o'clock A. M. on Aug. 25. The Sheriff has received two attachments against them in favor of creditors on claims of $444, but found no property to levy upon. The firm has been in business about six years and claimed a capital of $5,000.

—SUCHER & GOLDSMITH.—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,219, against Sucher & Goldsmith, manufacturers of knee pants and children's suits at 61 Walker Street, from Herman Fox, on a claim in favor of Marc Beekman. The Sheriff found only a little stock left, a few cuts and ends and samples. Goldsmith put Dan Cry pot Dan Cry replevin with the Corner for goods worth $552 sold to the firm by the H. B. Claflin Company. The firm began business in August, 1894.

—ALTER GOTTLIEB.—Alter Gottlieb dealer in jewelry at 336 East Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to Simon Friedman, giving preferences to Simon Friedman for $1,000, Marcus Weil for $500, and children of Samuel Allan, deceased, for $500. He has been in business fifteen years. A. B. Javorower, his attorney, said that it was caused by stringency in the money market and inability to make collections. The liabilities are $25,000, and the assets $10,000.

—ERASTUS WIMAN.—Justice Beach yesterday appointed De Witt V. D. Reiley receiver in supplementary proceedings for Erastus Wiman on the application of Budd Doble, who obtained a judgment against him for $9,768 on March 20. Mr. Wiman testified on his examination that he was entirely without means to pay this or any other debt; that he would gladly pay if he had the means, as it is a just debt, incurred in an outside venture to help a friend.

—HUBERT HERZFELD.—Hubert Herzfeld, dealer in dressmakers' and tailors' supplies at 852 Third Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $224 in favor of Meyer H. Goldschmidt, and execution was issued to the Sheriff. He has been in business there since 1887 and generally carried a stock worth about $5,000.

—JACOB FRIEDMAN.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $6,978 against Jacob Friedman of 66 East Ninth Street in favor of Leopold Weil & Brother for goods sold to him in 1893, when he was in the fur manufacturing business.

—CHARLOTTE E. DAY.—Transcript of a judgment from Warren County, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against Charlotte E. Day for $4,176 in favor of the Glens Falls Insurance Company.

Out-of-Town Business Troubles.

—WILTON SAVINGS BANK.—Judge Pike of Nashua, N. H., Thursday afternoon granted a temporary injunction closing the Wilton Savings Bank at Wilton, N. H. This action was taken after a long conference between Bank Commissioner Hatch and the bank officers. The bank's last statement showed $166,216 in deposits. There has been a falling off in deposits yearly for five years, and practically there have been no deposits of late. Of $173,417 assets, $138,773 was outside of New-England, principally in Western mortgages. W. E. Proctor is the President. The indications are that the bank will not be reopened.

—BAKER & SMITH COMPANY.—The Baker & Smith Company, manufacturers of steam and hot-water apparatus, at Chicago, closed its doors Thursday, as the result of the filing of a confession of judgment in the Circuit Court, with the firm as defendants. Simultaneously an execution for $33,725.20 was served.

—BROOKS BROTHERS.—Brooks Brothers, a large wholesale boot and shoe firm, at Chicago, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities, $40,000, and assets, $45,000. The firm is composed of W. C. and J. H. Brooks. The cause of the failure is at present unknown.

—W. H. HARRISON & BROTHER.—Execution on a judgment note for $1,000 was issued yesterday against Charles M. Harrison, trading as W. H. Harrison & Brother, dealers in tiles, at Philadelphia. No statement of the firm's affairs has yet been made public.

IMPERIAL GUANO COMPANY.—Judgment for $6,829 was entered here yesterday against the Imperial Guano Company of Norfolk, Va., in favor of Alfred S. Malcolmson, on several notes.

—STOUX CITY NATIONAL BANK.—Heavy withdrawals of deposits caused the failure of the Stoux City National Bank yesterday. The bank had a capital of $300,000, individual deposits of $314,000, and had borrowed money to the amount of $252,000.

Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 320 failures in the United States during the week ended yesterday, against 264 for the preceding week, and 190, 192, 369, and 138 for the corresponding weeks in the years from 1895 to 1892. The Middle States had 80 failures; New England 35, the Southern States 41, the Western States 97, the Northwest 34, the Pacific Coast 19, and the Territories 5. Canada had 3 failures, against 30 for the previous week. About 78 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 11 per cent. from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, the name of the debtor being given first:

BAYER, Frank—N. Goodman.....$539.00

BERTRAM, Frank P.—A. Patterson and others.....161.91

CURTIS, Josephine A.—Benjamin C. Smith.....154.41

DA CUNHA, Luiz A., executor, &c.—William H. Gedney.....15,130.66

DAIBER, Pauline and Frederick D.—L. G. Muller.....293.70

DAY, Charlotte E.—The Glens Falls Insurance Company.....4,175.50

DAY, Theodore D. and Virginia H.—William T. Day, receiver, &c.....410.00

FRANK, Harry—Henry Ulmar and others.....87.84

FRIEDMAN, Jacob—Leopold Weil and others.....6,978.11

GOODSELL, Edward L., and the E. L. GOODSELL COMPANY—The National Broadway Bank.....2,544.76

SAME—Same.....2,196.83

SAME and William W. FLANNAGAN—Same.....10,068.75

GLADWELL, Alfred J.—O. Peck.....102.38

HEATH, Asahel H.—O. Donecke.....91.85

HERZFELD, Hubert—M. H. Goldschmidt.....1,224.42

IMPERIAL GUANO COMPANY—A. S. Malcomson.....8,829.63

IMPERIAL HYGENIQUE FLUID COMPany—Cushman Brothers' Company.....417.00

JOHNSON, William G.—Benjamin C. Smith.....537.11

KELLY, Patrick J.—William Morse and another.....225.28

KRAUSS, Charles F.—C. Heidsieck and another.....158.98

KRAKOWER, Gertrude—P. H. Samilson.....181.89

LEHMAN, Max, and another—Percival Knauth and others.....696.31

LUNING, Christian and Christina—J. W. Haaren and others.....998.89

MACK, James C.—The Saugerties Bank, (two judgments).....2,026.09

MAYHEW, Wooster B.—Carl Schefer and others.....1,826.27

MILLER, Lemuel E.—Frederick J. Fadner.....1,262.00

MILLER, Edward—Michael S. Levy and others.....800.00

McCAFFREY, James F.—Grace A. Taylor.....335.91

SAME—Edward D. Depew and others...342.42

OVERINGTON, Thomas, Jr., and A. SUMNER—C. A. Seymour.....193.00

PLAPINGER, Moses—H. B. Scharmann & Sons.....320.00

RYAN, Kate, as administratrix, &c.—The Mayor, &c.; costs.....93.70

RUSSELL, Thomas K.—A. M. Cooper....430.21

SAALFIELD, Richard A.—The Pettebone Cataract Paper Company.....1,681.68

SIMONS, Joseph—Harriet R. Molier and others.....1,405.00

SHAPIRO, William—Louis Goldstein....145.00

SILLES, Richard W., Jr.—William Kirby.....108.96

STRAUBE, Herman—John Haffen and another.....923.75

STEINFELD, Louis E.—Edward P. Hatch.....105.30

THE NATIONAL AND CONSOLIDATed Ice Companies—M. Zuckerman, by guardian.....115.00

THE AMUSEMENT MACHINE COMpany—Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company.....198.53

THE MAYOR, &c.—M. H. Underwood..656.00

THE MAYOR, &c.—George Strassner....1,200.00

WEINSTEIN, Hannah, and Morris SOLOMON—R. Cohen.....275.00

ASSIGNMENT BY A MALT FIRM.

F. G. & I. N. Van Vliet Fail for About $300,000.

F. G. & I. N. Van Vliet, maltsters at 402 Produce Exchange Building, made an assignment yesterday without preference, to Lucas L. Van Allen. The partners are Frederick G. and Isaac N. Van Vliet.

The business was established in 1861, and the firm had a large trade. The firm made some paper when carrying large blocks of malt, sold but not delivered, and generally paid sight drafts against Western barley purchases.

The senior partner said yesterday that the assignment was on account of the embarrassment of the Springfield Brewing Company, whose brewery is at Springfield, Mass., for which ex-Senator Michael T. Barrett of Newark was appointed receiver on Thursday by Chancellor McGill. Mr. Van Vliet said the receiver was appointed to protect the creditors of the company. He could not tell how much the company owes, but declared that all the creditors will be paid in full. The company's plant is a valuable one, and it has been offered $1,000,000 for the place. The liabilities of F. G. & I. N. Van Vliet, he said, will probably be about $300,000. He could give no idea of the value of the assets.

The firm was largely interested in the Springfield Brewing Company. W. C. Van Vliet, son of one of the members of the firm, is Treasurer of that company, and Selig Manilla its President. The company was incorporated in May, 1890, under New-York laws, and was reorganized under New-Jersey laws in July, 1893, with a paid-in capital of $210,000. The financial offices are at 402 Produce Exchange, the brewery at Springfield, Mass., and the salesrooms in Boston. Most of the purchases were made in this city, and the annual output was about 80,000 barrels of beer. The annual report for this year gave the assets at $737,782 and liabilities at $392,454.

The firm owns the Passaic Malt House and Passaic Mills, at Newark, N. J. No announcement of the assignment was made at the Produce Exchange, although the firm has been active there for many years.

Funeral of A. T. Van Nest.

Funeral services for Alexander T. Van Nest, who died at Langenschwalbach, Germany, Aug. 10, were held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel. The Rev. W. H. Vibbert officiated, and delivered the funeral sermon, assisted by the Rev. Charles Tickells. The pall bearers were Le Roy M. Yale, M. D.; David Crocker, Roswell G. Rolston, Franklin W. Gillie, Thomas Thacher, Charles M. Dawson, Watson B. Dickerman, and Grosvenor S. Hubbard. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Alleged Forgery over a License.

Senator W. D. Daly, as counsel for the New-Jersey State Liquor Dealers' Association, has begun proceedings in court to set aside the action of the West Hoboken Common Council in voting to transfer the liquor license of Frank Marak to A. C. A. Nolte. Marak had applied to have the license transferred to another building, and claimed that his signature was forged to an indorsement of the application for the transfer of his license to Nolte. Senator Daly makes charges against certain members of the Common Council.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Central Dutchess Agricultural Association of Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, to improve the breed of horses and hold trotting race meetings; capital, $400. Directors—John H. Pye, George H. Forman of Poughkeepsie, W. E. Williams of Washington Hollow, A. S. Cofin of Oak Summit, and John E. Cole of South Millbrook.

—The American Art Bronze Metal Company of Buffalo, to manufacture, apply, and sell bronze treatment for metals; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederick K. Plumbly, Thomas D. Ryan, Hervey A. Homer of Buffalo, Charles A. Schlabach and Thomas C. Snyder of Canton, Ohio.

—The Markeen Company of Buffalo, to construct and erect apartment, business, and dwelling buildings; capital, $50,000. Directors—Samuel E. Laird and William H. Brush of Buffalo and William Laird of Brandon, Manitoba.

—The Washington and Mohawk Building Corporation, to purchase and improve real property in Buffalo; capital, $15,000. Directors—Robert H. Hounsler, C. S. Donaldson, John W. Fisher, and others of Buffalo.

—The Staples Novelty Manufacturing Company of this city; capital, $15,000. Directors—Peter H. Flynn, Charles Pratt, Henry G. Ackerly, and others.

SAILORS ONLY SURE OF GOLD.

Congressional Act of 1873 Regulating the Pay of Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Concerning the press reports that the United States Shipping Commissioner at Port Townsend is inserting in the shipping articles of American vessels bound for foreign ports a clause that wages of seamen may be paid in silver, Navigating Commissioner Chamberlain says:

"The report is doubtless a mistake, for such action would be clearly illegal. In 1873, the year of the alleged 'crime' against silver, Congress took care to protect the wages of American seamen in foreign trade against reduction through a depreciated money standard, foreign or domestic, by providing that such wages in a foreign port 'shall be paid in gold or its equivalent, without any deduction whatever, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.'

"The law is Section 4,548 of the Revised Statutes. Until that section has been repealed, American seamen in foreign ports cannot suffer from cheap dollars, even if the country be forced to a silver or paper currency."

BOARDERS WANTED.

40 EAST 38th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, hallroom connecting; excellent table; references.

47th ST., 160 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

19 WEST 46th.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen.

46th ST., 217 WEST. Near Broadway.—Large and small rooms; all improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN AND ORIENTAL.

The Finest Hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

See Time Table, Excursion Column.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 343, 192, 1,300, and 1,376 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I.; beautiful grounds; large verandas, large rooms; excellent table. Capacity, 200. Reasonable terms.

NEW-YORK—Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

TWENTY-SECOND SEASON.

SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS

OPEN JUNE 20TH TO OCTOBER.

T. R. PROCTOR.

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

SOUTH BEACH, Staten Island. Frequent Boats from foot of Whitehall St. Finest Bathing near New-York.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

HOTEL LYNDHURST.

Near the ocean. Open July 15th. Hair mattresses. Large rooms; verandas. Dr. P. R. HAWXHURST, Prop.; H. B. ANABLE, Manager. Reasonable terms.

SURF HOUSE, Asbury Park, N. J.

Half block from ocean. Large verandas; cool rooms; unexcelled cuisine. Popular house. Reasonable terms. E. A. MARTIN.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

Atalanta Hotel, Asbury Park.

On the beach. New passenger elevator. Circulars. WM. APPLEGATE, Prop. & Mangr.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing, &c. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, Prop., Mt. Arlington, N. J.

NORMANDIE BY THE SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New-Jersey. The leading hotel, fronting on the ocean. Open until Sept. 14th, at popular prices.

VERMONT.

"UP IN THE COOL NORTHLAND."

OWL'S HEAD HOTEL,

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG; altitude, 900 feet. FINEST AUTUMN FOLIAGE EFFECTS IN THE MOUNTAINS. Cool, dry, balsamic air. Fishing, driving, steam launch, boating, tennis, croquet, bowling, billiards. OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, Newport, Vt., or C. D. WATKINS, 1,961 Madison Av., New-York.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

THE LANCHAM,

5TH AV. AND 52D ST.

Opposite the Vanderbilt mansions. A family hotel of the first order, with delightful sunny rooms, richly furnished and redecorated, where comforts can be obtained that are not offered by others. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.

H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

THE JUDSON, 53 WASHINGTON SQ.

Family hotel; American plan; $2 per day up; Judson Annex, 42 Washington Square; $1.50 per day.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

$16,000.—RARE OPPORTUNITY; EXCHANGE for New-York property; 100 acres, near Colfax, Placer Co., Central California; 28 acres Tokay grapes, (18,750 vines,) 10 years' old; 1,500 Crawford peaches, 8 years old; 900 Bartlett pears, 7 years old; 600 3 and 6 year old Kelsey plums; 8 acres hay; 100 acres uncleared, upon which are two gold mines, one of which has assayed $20 per ton 30 feet from the surface; $2,500 house, (new;) all outbuildings, farming implements, &c.; crop this year will sell for $4,000, and will net between $2,500 and $3,000; owner desires to return to New-York. Address A. O. CARSWELL, No. 623 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sundays, hourly from 8:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:10 to 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Coney Island.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R. every twenty minutes. Sundays, every 10 minutes. Round trip 20 cents.

CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M., 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, and every half hour from 4:10 to 9:40, 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets, 25 cents.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 8:45, 9:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:35, 6:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:20, 10:50, 11:20, 11:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:25, 1:50, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 5:10, 6:10, 6:35, 7:00, 7:25, 7:55, 8:15, 8:40, 9:05, 9:30, 10:25 P. M.

"THE PEOPLE'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE. Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 9:50, 10, 11 A. M., 1 P. M., 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. 80. 58th St. Brooklyn, 9:08, 9:50, 10:20, 11:20 A. M.; 12:20, 1:3., 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:17, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:5, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. Leave 138th St., E. R. (Port Morris), 8 A. M., 12 M., 3, 5 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:45 A. M., 1 P. M.; for Cortlandt St. only, 3, 4, 5:30, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. For 138th St. (Port Morris), 10:30 A. M.; 1:30, 6:30 P. M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS Includes Admission to all Attractions.

Shortest Route to Coney Island.

Brighton Beach Railroad Extension AND Kings Co. Elevated Railway.

35 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge to Brighton Beach and all race tracks. Trains every twenty minutes.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

Change at Sheepshead Bay for Manhattan.

Seidl's Orchestral Concerts

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FINEST BATHING HOUSE AND BEACH ON CONEY ISLAND.

ERIE RAILROAD. —EVERY SUNDAY.—

**SHOH

BRYAN TALKS TO FARMERS

THOUSANDS HEAR THE CANDIDATE'S SPEECH IN THE WOODS.

Day of Campaigning Replete with Picturesque Features—The Orator's Voice Enfeebled by His Numerous Speeches—First Opportunity the Nebraskan Has Had to Talk Free Silver to the Farmers of New-York—Warmly Welcomed.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 28.—In picturesque features William Jennings Bryan's day of campaigning was replete from start to finish. Leaving Buffalo early in the morning, he came to Niagara in a trolley car, viewed the falls and rapids, and attended a farmers' picnic at Knowlesville, and, returning to Niagara by way of Medina late this evening, ended the day with a speech from a stand erected at the Cataract House: but while the trolley ride was unique in campaigning and the visit to the falls afforded a pleasant relaxation from the hard work he has been doing for the Chicago ticket, the great gathering of agricultural people addressed by Mr. Bryan in the recesses of a deep wood far exceeded them in scenic and dramatic effect.

All day long the farmers, and many who were not farmers, had been assembling at Slawson's Grove, a mile and a half from Knowlesville Station, and when Mr. Bryan reached there he found such a concourse as he has seen only in the big cities visited by him since his nomination. This picnic is an annual affair, and is under the control of the Orleans County Farmers' Alliance. Slawson's Grove is admirably suited for holding it, and with weather and everything else favorable, to-day's function far exceeded any similar event that occurred there.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, with Congressman William Sulzer, John Cuneen, Secretary of the New-York State Democratic Committee, and other persons of prominence, reached Knowlesville by train from Niagara Falls early in the afternoon. A big barouche, drawn by four silver-gray horses, was in waiting for the candidate and his wife, and in this they were conveyed to the village of Knowlesville, a half a mile distant.

A Procession of Farmers.

A band composed of Tonawanda Indians headed the parade, and after the candidate's carriage came a great procession of country rigs, each holding more people than comfort allowed. Somebody who counted them said there were 106 vehicles in line when the start was made, and many joined along the line of march. It is certain that at least 300 were following the silver grays by the time the village proper was reached.

Knowlesville is a scattering community. Its houses stretch all along the road leading from the station to the bridge over the Erie Canal. Mr. Bryan had not proceeded far before he realized that he was either truly in "the enemy's country" or that of some advance agent of the gentleman who has been termed the "advance agent of prosperity," for many of the houses displayed conspicuously colored lithographs of Major McKinley, printed from the same plate, each surrounded by a broad gold border.

At a store near the bridge a gigantic picture of the Republican candidate had been erected, and the Democratic nominee's carriage was obliged to pass under an American flag bearing the legend, "McKinley, Hobart, and Sound Money," in letters as large as those forming the names of Bryan and his running mate, displayed on a standard suspended a few rods further on.

Scene in the Woods.

The silver grays were brought to a standstill near the canal bridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan alighted to take luncheon at the house of a local supporter. The procession halted while the candidate ate. Mr. Bryan spent little time at the table. Re-entering his carriage, leaving Mrs. Bryan to follow later, he was conveyed to the big grove. And such a sight as was presented as he drove up a wooded avenue to the speaker's stand!

For half a mile on each side of the entrance to the grove a double line of tethered horses harnessed to vehicles of all sizes, styles, and descriptions, extended along the road. In the woods there were many more, and every rail fence on the outskirts of the vast growth of timber served for hitching purposes. The vehicles were not numbered by tens or scores, but by hundreds, and it is estimated that at least 1,500 were there. Of the bicycles the same broad system of comparation could be applied. They were everywhere. One inclosed space contained 1,000 of them, and a dozen men did a big business checking them for the riders until after the Nebraska orator had concluded.

The "shell-game," man was much in evidence, and "fakirs" selling Bryan badges, or those containing McKinley's portrait, if you wanted them, were abundant. Venders of hot sausages, cider, peanuts, and other things that people eat when they can't get a regular meal, the side-show men, and many more enterprising people did a rushing business.

Women young and old, dressed in clean, bright prints, formed a large part of the congregation and mingled with the crowds of farmers who had come to the grove for their annual festival. The woods fairly rang with the shouts from throats that had not been subjected to so severe a strain as had that of the Democratic candidate.

Many Took to the Trees.

There was a jam around the speaker's stand, but, by dint of hard pushing, the local Reception Committee got Mr. Bryan through to the place reserved for him. Many who could not get near sought places of vantage in the trees overlooking the platform and joined in the shouting from on high. Somebody shot off a cannon which frightened many of the horses, and the excitement was increased by the capture of a pickpocket, who desperately fought off a hundred men within twenty feet of the stand and made frequent escapes, only to be finally corralled.

Something like quiet was finally restored, and Warren H. Phillips, who sat in the New-York Assembly as a Republican, called the meeting to order. Estimates of the number of people who thronged about the stand, as he called for silence, and packed for a great distance beyond the reach of Mr. Bryan's enfeebled voice, ranged from 10,000 to 20,000, but a majority of those who made guesses placed the figures about the difference between these figures.

It was, as stated, largely a gathering of farming people, and its importance from a political standpoint was augmented by the fact that it was the first distinctively agricultural audience addressed by Mr. Bryan, with the possible exception of those who heard him at Madalin, on the Hudson, last Saturday, since his advent into New-York State.

The enthusiasm was hearty when Mr. Bryan was introduced, and, although those a hundred feet away could not hear what he said because of the breaking of his voice, many of them followed the example of the more fortunate and joined in the chorus of cheers that marked every notable sentence. He said:

"This is a very unusual spectacle. I have met immense audiences in the cities where a great many people live in small territory, but this is the largest audience that I have ever seen assembled in the midst of an agricultural country. [Applause.] I am glad to notice here the mothers and wives, as well as the sons and husbands, because, my friends, our cause is the cause in which the whole family is interested. [Applause.] If we are entitled to succeed in this campaign it is because the principles which we represent and the policies for which we stand will be for the benefit of the husbands and wives, the parents and children, and all the people of our beloved land. [Applause.]

"I am glad that at this meeting we are having as the presiding officer a man who until this year has voted the Republican ticket. I am glad because some of the newspapers parade before the public the names of prominent Democrats who are going to desert the ticket, and I am glad that for every Democratic deserter we are to have accessions from the Republican Party more than enough to make up the difference. [Applause.] Politics is a practical question, and it is so simply because it can be comprehended by our people.

"I want to talk practical politics to you for a little while this afternoon. Neither my time nor my physical strength will permit an extended discussion of the issues of the campaign. But I desire to suggest some thoughts which may help you in your study of the issues and in your determinations of the part which you should take."

Criticises Secretary Carlisle.

Here Mr. Bryan read an extract from Mr. Carlisle's speech of 1873, and, commenting on it, said: "John G. Carlisle divided society into two classes. On the one side he put the idle holders of idle capital; on the other side he put the struggling masses, who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country. [Applause.] If that division existed then, it exists to-day. More than that, John G. Carlisle said that a public officer, sworn to do his duty, would be controlled in his official conduct by his sympathies, and, if his sympathies were with the idle holders of idle capital, he would coin as little money as possible; whereas, if his sympathies were with the struggling masses, he would coin as much as the law would permit. [Applause.]

"This is the language of John G. Carlisle, not uttered when he was young, as might be openly charged against me. [Laughter.] It was when he was seven years older than I am now. [Applause and laughter.] I believe he spoke the truth when he said that society was divided into these two classes upon any question involving money. I believe he was right when he said that, if a man's sympathies were with the struggling masses, he would favor a larger amount of money than he would if his sympathies were with the idle holders of idle money.

"My friends, the issue to-day is an issue between the idle holders of idle money and the struggling masses, who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country. [Applause.] And when this is understood, when men find out about the money question, you will find that if there is a man in your community whose interests, whose sympathies are with the idle holders of idle money, he will be in favor of a gold standard, and, not daring to say so, he will talk about 'honest money' and a 'sound dollar.' [Applause.] But if his sympathies are with those who produce the Nation's wealth, he will be for the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, no matter how many times you call him an Anarchist.

"They tell us that these prominent financiers are going to leave the Democratic Party because it declares for the restoration of silver. We shall not go into court to secure an order to prevent their going. [Laughter and applause.] The Democratic Party has been weighed down by those millstones long enough. It is glad to be rid of those who want to use the party organization for private gain and their country for public plunder. [Applause.]

"Now, my friends, this is a question that you have a right to have an opinion upon, and if I could ask but one thing of the American people, it would be this—that the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country (to use again the language of Mr. Carlisle) would be as independent and willing to make their ballot represent what they mean as the financiers, the trusts, and syndicates are willing to make their ballot represent what they want and what they need. [Applause.] Let me read a little further from Mr. Carlisle's speech.

A voice—Why do you read from Carlisle's speech?

Mr. Bryan—Why? Because no man has presented a more forcible argument in favor of bimetallism than Mr. Carlisle has. [Great applause and cheering.]

"Let me read now what he says of that bill: 'But it will certainly offer some relief. It will reverse the grinding process that has been going on for the last few years.' Away back, eighteen years ago, he spoke of this as the grinding process, and, my friends, it does not lighten the effects of the grinding process to call it a temporary embarrassment." [Applause.]

Again quoting Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Bryan continued as follows: "He understood the laws of finance. He understood what was the effect of adding this money to the circulation, and, my friends, if he stated the truth then, that truth has not changed since then, nor can it be changed though every one who spoke for it should turn his back upon it. [Applause.] Truth lives. It is the one thing that will not die. I quote these words to you to show you that by the increase of the volume of money we expect to stop the constant appreciation of money and the constant depreciation of property.

"There is a difference between the owner of money and the owner or producer of property. Let me illustrate. Suppose a man in this community—a young man—finds some young woman who is willing to trust her future to his strong right arm, and they start out to build a home. Not having enough money, they take what they have saved together and buy a farm, paying $1,000 down and giving a mortgage for the other $1,000. And what is the result? Suppose money rises in value. Suppose you take a notion you want a good dollar, a high-price dollar, a dollar that keeps getting higher-priced every day; suppose you have a dollar that gets to be twice as good as it was when the man gave the mortgage. It means that each dollar will buy twice as much. It means that it will take twice as much of products of the farm to buy the dollars and pay his debts as it did before.

"What is the result? Why, the result is that it requires twice as much of the products of the farm to pay the interest and twice as much to pay the taxes and twice as much to pay the debt, and the man finds out that he is not able to pay that debt as he agreed to do. What then? You say extend the mortgage. Why, they tell him that the land has gone down in value now and that farm is not worth enough to be good security for $1,000. Then what? There is one thing. He can turn the farm over to the man who holds the mortgage. That he can always do. What is the result? He and his wife have lost $1,000 they invested in the farm. They have lost the labor they have put forth in trying to pay this mortgage, and then they lose the farm and start out in life again.

A Practical Question.

"How about the other man who sold him the farm and got the $1,000 down? If he loaned that $1,000 he got security on his $1,000, and he has the $1,000 within his reach, and then he gets his farm back. I ask you if there is any difference between the holder of capital and the owner of property in the appreciation of the dollar. The man with the money is twice as well off as he was before, and the man who tried to own property loses all he had and has to begin again. You find the men who holds the notes meeting in convention and declaring that the gold standard is the best system of money that was ever invented. But will these people who have lost their home, will they meet together and indorse the system that is destroying them?

"My friends, this is a practical question that confronts the farmers of the United States, and not of the United States alone, but the farmers of Ireland, the farmers of England, and the farmers of Germany, and the farmers of every nation in the world that have the gold standard to-day. I assert that the gold standard could not live for one day in any nation under the sun without the aid of the money owners and the money changers to keep it in existence. I assert that the gold standard has never received the indorsement of any class of people except those who prosper most as society is destroyed by a rising dollar.

"Now, I want to say to you that my denunciation of the gold standard is sustained by events which you can see. Let me give you a proof. If a man tells you the gold standard is a good thing, you ask him why it is that no party in the history of the United States has ever declared for a gold standard in its platform. Isn't it strange, if the gold standard is a good thing, that no party has ever seen fit to say so in a platform? And yet that is true. It is true that no National party has ever indorsed a gold standard, and yet there are people who favor it. Why don't they have the courage to write a platform and risk an issue before the people? But, no, they don't do that. They go to St. Louis and write and adopt a platform which says that the Republican Party pledges itself to secure bimetallism, which, of course, is a denunciation of the gold standard. [Laughter and applause.]

"If the gold standard is good, why should we try to get rid of it, my friends. [Applause.] If the gold standard is good, why did not the Republican Party pledge itself to help keep a gold standard? But no, it pledged itself to get rid of the gold standard just as soon as other nations will help us. [Laughter and applause.] That is not my language, my friends. That is the language of the Republican platform and that is the construction placed upon it by the candidate who stands upon it in his acceptance. He says in his letter that the American people cannot enter upon bimetallism without the concurrent action of other nations. Does he say we shall maintain a gold standard for one year? No. For four years? No. But the conclusion is that we must maintain it forever if other nations say we must. [Applause.]

"It is not a question of politics, my friends. Whole parties are divided on this issue. It rises above the question of politics. They have declared against the right of the people of the United States to govern themselves. They have declared that, while we want to get rid of the gold standard we must keep the thing which we don't want until aliens shall bring us the relief which we should achieve for ourselves. [Applause.]

"I know not what view you may take of it, my friends. In my humble judgment the American people are the only people who have any right to say what the American people shall have for legislation. [Applause.] They have driven down the price of your products. They have increased the burden of your debts. They have foreclosed your mortgages. They are degrading and lowering the standard of civilization by driving people who want to work out upon the streets, and then idleness breeds crime, and crime menaces the safety of every citizen of the land." [Applause.]

A voice: "How about free trade?"

Mr. Bryan—"My friend, it is not more taxes that the people want, but more money to pay taxes with. [Great applause.] If there is any farmer here who has not taxes enough, I beg him to go to his County Treasurer and give enough more to satisfy his conscience, and not try to tax all the rest of the public. [Applause.] But I care not how men may differ upon this subject of taxation. The subject of taxation is ever present with us. We can change our tariff system any time, but we have reached a crisis in our monetary affairs, and we have got to decide whether the American people will run our finances or turn our Government over to syndicates to take care of us.

"Upon the action of the United States may depend the action of other nations. If the influences which are at work here succeed, they will be turned against other nations that now use silver, and if they succeed in the United States, they will succeed in other nations, and every nation that goes to the gold standard increases the demand for gold, and every increase in the demand for gold raises the purchasing power of an ounce of gold and lowers the purchasing power of wheat and corn and other products of the farm. You enshrine gold as the one thing to be desired, and all mankind pays tribute to the golden calf, and has the privilege of working a little harder in order to enjoy the worship. [Applause.]

"It is no laughing question, my friends. This question is of much importance to those who are seeking to raise the value of gold by legislation, and should it not be important to those who for twenty years have suffered from this financial legislation? I met one farmer even in Illinois. He was a schoolmate of mine in college. He is a man of exemplary habits—honest, frugal, and industrious. He had his three children with him in the room, and the tears rolled down his cheeks as he told me that if conditions remained as they were it was the saddest thing he had to contemplate that he could not give to those children the education and advantages he wanted to.

"That home is tumbling by thousands and tens of thousands in this land, and you tell me that it is just to have a system of legislation that takes away from the parent the possibility of educating his children as he would, and is compensated for it by giving money undeserved into the hands of those who, by machination, corner the money market and spend the money by buying foreign titles for their daughters? [Long and continued applause.]

"My friends, civilization is wrapped up in the solution of the money question. It is the main question involved in this issue. The right of self-government and the existence of Republican institutions is involved in it. If foreign nations can force a financial policy upon the American people, they will want to enforce their system of government, a system which brings distress to the people, a system which is a monarchical system, and which maintains itself by standing armies.

"Even now, my friends, when we speak out against unjust legislation, they say we are disturbers of the public peace and a menace to law and order. Do you mean to say that the farmers gathered here and the laborers who are congregated in our cities are enemies to our country? No. They have earned the epithets of our opponents, not because they menace law and order, not because they are going to inaugurate injustice, but because they say: 'Thou shalt not steal' shall apply to the great corporation as well as to the burglar and highwayman. It is because they say that this Government was not instituted in order that its instrumentalities should be monopolized by those who use the Government for their own ends and put it in distress. [Applause.]

His Firm Belief.

"I would like to talk to an audience like this until I could say many more things, which, in my judgment, are worthy of your consideration, but I shall have done all I hope to do now if I could impress upon you the importance of studying this money question as it relates to you. If somebody cries 'Fire!' and you don't know where the fire is, you may seem but little concerned. But if a man tells you your house is on fire you become interested. The promulgation of the gold standard is an attack upon your home and your fireside, and you have as much right to resist it as to resist an army marching to take your children captive and burn the roof over your head. [Applause.]

"I have simply told you what I believe. I speak the sentiments that lie deep down in my heart. I used to be indifferent to the money question. Until six years ago I thought anybody was a crank who talked about money, but when I got to study the money question I found that it overshadowed all other questions, that it was deeper and greater and higher than all other questions which we have to deal with, and when I read in the address of Mr. Carlisle that the consummation of this scheme meant more misery to the human race than our worst pestilence that ever occurred in the history of the world, I began to realize the importance of the money question.

"I believe that Mr. Carlisle spoke the truth, and it is because I believe that the gold standard is made up of more misery for the human race than wars and pestilences and famines, more misery than human mind can conceive or human tongue can tell; it is because I believe that prophecy, that is, ever since I became convinced of it, that I have cried out against the conspiracy, and I shall cry out against it as long as God gives me the voice to speak." [Applause and cheering.]

Caught in the Throng.

When his speech was finished Mr. Bryan left the stand and attempted to get through the crowd to his carriage. But it was like sending a pebble against a stone wall. He was powerless, and those with him were equally helpless in the endeavor to force a way through the crushing, eager throng. Mr. Bryan was nearly suffocated, and came within an inch of fainting. He was finally extricated, and made his way to the house of Mrs. Jane Saxton near by, where he and Mrs. Bryan held a short reception.

This time Mr. Bryan knew he had missed his train, so, bowing to the inevitable, he secreted himself from the too eager people desirous of doing him honor, and after waiting there several hours drove off quietly with his wife to Medina, to escape the still waiting people, and took a train there for Niagara Falls.

This is the way he summed up the meeting at Slawson's Grove: "This meeting to-day was the first purely agricultural meeting I have addressed in New-York. The sentiment displayed at Knowlesville can be taken as an indication, the farmers of the East are as earnest in their advocacy of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as are those of the West."

For two hours to-night people were jammed together in front of the Cataract House so that movement was impossible, waiting the promised appearance of the candidate. But his delayed departure from Medina prevented his presence until after 9 o'clock. Hardly half an hour subsequent to his arrival at the railroad station here, Mr. Bryan was greeted with cheers when he stepped out on the platform erected for his convenience, and made a short speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause.

St. Lawrence Indorses the Ticket.

CANTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At the St. Lawrence County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, Edward P. Lynch of Ogdensburg was nominated for District Attorney and John Allison of Heuvelton for County Treasurer. Resolutions indorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform were adopted without a dissenting vote. A County Committee was appointed, consisting of twenty-five members. The committee will select its own Chairman.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"I am going fishing," said "Trayfull" Ivins to his friend, "for a most peculiar kind of fish, of which I have just heard. It is a species of horned pout, which suckles its young."

"No such fish in the world," said his friend.

"Yes there is," said "Trayfull." "Its a species that grows in certain New-Jersey ponds. It does not spawn like the ordinary fish, but lays eggs about the size of a small pea—a dozen or so in a single nest. When the young are hatched, the mother pout nurses them much after the manner of the swine."

"Have you ever seen any of these fish?" asked his friend.

"No, but I know they exist," said "Trayfull." "I have the best of evidence. I was in a little game the other night, at which there were five of us. We played for six hours, and one of the men, whose play I watched closely, never raised the ante when it was his edge, unless he had threes or better. He told me about the horned pouts that suckle their young. A man who plays that kind of a game of poker may not win much money, but he won't lie about fish. I'm convinced he was telling me the truth. He said they grew in ponds at Spring Lake, N. J. I'm going down there and see if I can't catch some of them."

So "Tray-full" Ivins is having a vacation.

***

The man who wants a cocktail in the morning which does not contain any alcohol and which acts as a bracer can now get one if he inquires at any properly regulated café for an "egg cocktail." An egg cocktail is a very simple and harmless concoction. It is well known in certain sections of the city already. Here is the way it is made: Take an egg and break it into a glass, put in pepper and salt, squeeze the juice of a lemon into the glass, and your cocktail is ready. The lemon juice is credited with the ability to remove any unpalatable taste the raw egg may have. In some parts of the city this cocktail is known as "Col. Brasher's morning glory."

***

The militia can always be distinguished from the regulars by something. The First Battalion Naval Reserves are a very sailorly looking lot of fellows, athletic, bronzed, and tanned, but one would know they were from civil life by the occasional appearance of diamond rings on their fingers and rimless eyeglasses on their noses. Rimless eyeglasses look droll on soldiers and sailors.

***

The bicycle makes people do some queer things. It has driven thousands of men into knickerbockers and a general negligé costume. It is said by the Paris papers to be responsible for the abandonment of the wasp-like waist and the return to the Grecian standard, which, like all things Hellenic, is the standard also of nature.

But there is one thing in particular that the bicycle has done for women. It has transformed them into package and bundle carriers. It is a common thing to see women lugging through the streets something that has to do with a bicycle. Sometimes it is a part, and frequently a good big part, of the bicycle itself. Young women soon get accustomed to picking up their wheels and carrying them up gangways of steamers, or up or down several flights of stairs. If the machine gets out of order the young woman takes it to pieces and carries the damaged part to the nearest shop for repairs.

Very frequently a young woman is seen on the cable or elevated cars carrying the entire frame of her bicycle, which weighs four to six pounds. A few years ago the same young woman, then a girl, of course, would have rebelled against carrying a package that weighed as many ounces.

The bicycle has taken the wadding out of a number of stiffish customs, and has brought in an era of good health and freedom for thousands of women.

***

He is an amateur lawyer, and so perhaps it is prudent to give his law no benefit of a doubt. But this is what he said about Leech's case, reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday:

"I never heard before that it was an offense deserving of fine and imprisonment to work as a car conductor, nor to assume any name a person fancied, but I notice that Leech was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $50, for no other reason than because he had previously worked as a conductor for other railways and under other names. There may be very good—or very bad—reasons for Leech's changing his name with his jobs, but I know no reason whatever for punishing him simply for that. A man's name is whatever he chooses to call himself. Respectable persons who have a pride in their names usually get it in a manner and by a ceremony which is very useful in proving their identity. And so, when such persons wish to change their names they do so in a manner prescribed by statute for a similar reason. It is, of course, an offense to assume another person's identity, especially if that person is an official. But I never before heard of sending John Doe to jail simply because he worked as Richard Roe. There is probably more to the story."

And there was more in the story, for the Magistrate punished Leech on proof that he had obtained employment by making false statement, in writing, as to his name, which is a misdemeanor under Section 570 of the Penal Code.

AN ANTI-GLEASON MEETING.

A Puzzled Taxpayer Fails to Get Enlightenment in It.

Six hundred residents of the Astoria section of Long Island City met in the pavilion of Kleser's Park last night to protest against the recent increase in Long Island City valuations. A committee telegraphed to Gov. Morton in the afternoon that it believed an attempt might be made to pack the meeting, and asking that Sheriff Dohl be directed to be present with a sufficient force to prevent disorder.

In response to a telegram from the Governor, the Sheriff was present with forty men. Mayor Gleason heard of this and sent all the police reserves, with instructions to arrest any one who might disturb the meeting. This made sixty-three officers to enforce order, and there was no disorder.

Thomas Kavanaugh called the meeting to order. Alderman Bowley was elected Chairman and Mr. Kavanaugh Secretary. D. S. Jones, William Overton of Whitestone, and Dr. Mullet made addresses. All denounced Gleason in unmeasured terms, and resolutions were adopted denouncing him.

The meeting was about to adjourn when a taxpayer jumped up and protested. He said he had attended two meetings called to consider the increase in taxable values, and had heard nothing that enlightened him, and he wanted to know what was to be done and who was to do it. While he was talking the meeting adjourned.

BOY DUCKED IN A TROUGH.

Alleged Cruel Act by a Hoboken Saloon Keeper.

Julius Frahdt, a saloon keeper at Park Avenue and Ferry Street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday, charged with having seized a four-year-old boy, Henry Bowler, and ducked him in a horse trough, holding him under the water until he was unconscious and nearly drowned.

Persons who saw the affair remonstrated with Frahdt, who, instead of desisting, abused them until an angry crowd collected, and Frahdt ran into the saloon in time to escape a severe handling, leaving the child almost dead on the sidewalk.

It took some time to bring the boy to consciousness. Frahdt was released on bail.

RETURN OF AUGUSTIN DALY

SOME PLANS FOR HIS HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

"The Geisha" Will Be Produced During the Preliminary Season—Some of the Actors in the Cast—A Series of Elaborate Shakespearean Plays with Miss Rehan to Follow—Successful Year in London—New Pieces in Prospect.

Augustin Daly was a passenger aboard the St. Louis yesterday, returning from a successful season in England. He brought his yearly budget of theatrical plans, plays, and ideas for the approaching season.

Mr. Daly said last evening to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Daly's Theatre would open its usual preliminary season on Wednesday, Sept. 9. "The Geisha" has been selected for the first production. Mr. Hoyt has been engaged since July on the scenes. The costumes are imported from Japan.

Only a few of the London "Geisha" company will appear in the New-York production. Dorothy Morton will play Marie Tempest's part. Violet Lloyd, who played Mary Seamore at Daly's in London, sailed yesterday for this city. She will play the same part in the coming production. Others who will appear in the production are Edwin Stevens, who will take the part which Harry Monkhouse plays in London, and Herbert Gresham, who will take Louis Bradfield's part here. The chorus will have forty voices, and the orchestra this year will be composed of twenty-five pieces.

Mr. Daly expects "The Geisha" will run until the eighteenth regular season is opened, when Miss Rehan will appear in a series of Shakespearean comedies. Mr. Daly said he intended to give two productions of Shakespeare's plays on a scale more elaborate than ever before seen here.

During the regular season Mr. Lewis, Charles Richman, George Clark, John Craig, Sidney Herbert, and Mrs. Gilbert will play in productions which are yet incomplete. Mr. Daly has secured a few new people, notably Miss Maud Hoffman, an American who recently made a success in London.

A novel production for the regular season is a dramatization of "A King and a Few Dukes." The play will be written by the author.

Sidney Rosenfeld is completing a musical farce-comedy for Mr. Daly, but what its name will be or when it will appear Mr. Daly was unable to say.

Among the plays for the year will be "Much Ado About Nothing," with Miss Rehan as Beatrice, and "Henry IV." The season as now planned will be closed in April with some selected spectacular productions.

Miss Rehan will not leave her place on the coast of Cumberland for a few weeks. She will be in this city early in October. She is studying the two new Shakespearean characters in which she will appear during the coming season. Her season at Daly's will begin Nov. 9.

Mr. Daly looks for a continuous run of "The Geisha" for the next year in London. When he left there the house could not accommodate all its customers.

HARLEM BOARD OF TRADE.

Its Organization Under Way, with Fifty Charter Members.

Millard J. Bloomer, an enthusiastic Harlemite, has, during the Summer, enlisted fifty or more representative men of upper New-York, whom he hopes to organize as the Harlem Board of Trade on or before Oct. 1. He says that the affairs of Harlem have been too long in the hands of those who misjudge what is wisest and best for the general welfare.

"If we are to become a 'borough,'" he says, "it does not imply that we are to be buried. Oh, no! It means with the Harlem Board of Trade we are going to be the liveliest section of the Greater New-York. It means that we are going to be well represented in all meetings when the cities' funds are appropriated, and it means also that we are going to be on deck with arguments to show cause why Harlem should have this and that improvement."

Among those who have signed as members of the organization are William A. Martin, H. C. F. Koch, Edward P. Steers, D. M. Williams, Charles Harvey Lane, William H. Payne, James M. Horton, Isaac A. Hopper, David F. Porter, Frank D. Croft, Jordan L. Mott, A. S. Nichols, Richard Webber, Charles B. Tooker, M. C. Spencer, John J. Sperry, Oscar Hammerstein, Leopold Wormser, William H. Hall, William Green, Jr., Charles G. Rapp, Jere. C. Lyons, M. Barnett, R. G. Green, Theodore H. Spear, William C. M. Pyke, J. R. Senior, Clinton M. Bird, William M. Bernard, Carl Lanzer, Jarvis B. Smith, W. B. Brown, Isidor Straus, Charles W. Dayton, B. J. Ludwig, John P. Leo, Bradley Eaton, Jacob Shrady, Charles E. Ronk, S. Byck, J. C. Watson, Charles B. Morris, Donald McLean, Charles Blandy, E. Horace Hamilton, Congressman Philip B. Low, Henry C. Robinson, Washington Windsor, Millard J. Bloomer, James S. Purdy, Gustav Behning, and J. W. Lyons's Sons.

COLORED DIVINE IN A FIGHT.

Hit a Negro Porter on the Jaw and Scuffled with Him.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 28.—The Rev. A. H. Chase was a prisoner before Police Justice De Meza to-day charged with disorderly conduct. The minister hails from Whitewater, Wis., and has been conducting a camp meeting near Netherwood.

A large colored population lives in this city and near by, and he expected to make a grand success of the meetings, but the ministers of the colored churches not only failed to give the camp meeting support by attending and urging their flocks to attend, but, it is claimed, used their influence to keep their followers from the meetings. As a result the meetings were poorly attended. This has caused Mr. Chase to entertain a bitter feeling against the local colored ministers.

He attracted a crowd to-day near North Avenue Station by loudly scoring the colored ministers of Plainfield, and accused them of being indifferent to the work of God.

Edward Martin, the station porter, is a colored man. He ordered Chase to keep quiet on the platform or get off. What Martin's feelings were toward Chase have not come out, but he says he was only doing what he was paid to do in ordering Chase off the platform. Chase then began to abuse Martin, and there was an exchange of words, which ended in the minister striking Martin a sharp blow on the jaw. The two men grappled, and Martin tried to force Chase from the platform.

They fell, and, locked in each other's arms, rolled all over the platform. Chief of Police Grant was near by, and he arrested Chase. The trial resulted in Chase being convicted, but the Judge suspended sentence.

Dr. D. JAYNE & SON: Accept my thanks for your donation of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. You can have no idea of how much misery I am able to relieve with it.—(Rev.) C. A. R. JANVIER, Presbyterian Mission, Fatehgarth, India, Aug. 21, 1894.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

SPECIAL SALE OF LACE CURTAINS

For next week only, about

500 pairs Irish Point, Ruffled Net and Russian Lace Curtains.

Prices, $3.00 to $21.25
Former Prices, $4.50 to $28.00

150 yards 50-in. Madras at 25c. Reduced from 40c. and 75c.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

To Bicycle Riders and Others.
THE RESULTS FROM USING
DR. TOBIAS'
Venetian Liniment
are immediate and permanent. Under its soothing influence pain and soreness of the muscles, stiffness of the joints, &c., disappear as if by magic.

See thousands of certificates at the depot, 40 Murray St., attesting to its wonderful curative properties. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Coroner Fitzpatrick held an inquest yesterday into the cause of the death of William Brown of 220 Seventh Street, who was killed early on the morning of Aug. 7 by being knocked from the Brooklyn Bridge by a train. William Gill, the conductor, said that he whistled to warn the man off the track, Brown did not seem to hear. It was impossible to stop the train. The jury censured the Bridge authorities for using locomotives to push trains across the bridge; thereby placing the train between the engineer and anything that might be on the track in front.

—Mayor Strong received a letter yesterday from Mrs. M. J. Austin of 401 Sellery Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., begging him to help her find her son, George Harry Austin, who left Chicago, Ill., a week ago, bound for this city. The lad is 4 feet 6 inches in height. He was dressed in a black coat and vest and striped trousers. He left home on July 10 with a considerable sum of money in his possession. His mother writes: "I fear he has been murdered." The police were notified.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship Alameda arrived at that port with mails from Australia, New-Zealand, and Honolulu as following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 1; Sydney, Aug. 3; Auckland, Aug. 8; Honolulu, Aug. 20, due to arrive in New-York next Tuesday. Mails for Australia will close at the General Post Office, this city, Tuesday and the 12th at 6:30 P. M.

—"Constant Reader."—New Atchison preferred stock and bonds have been issued. The issue of common stock will await, it is said, the settlement of negotiations for an agreement with the San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific Company.

—Charles H. Bernard will speak at the men's meeting in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 4:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

—Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday discharged the August Grand Jury. It disposed of 427 cases. Indictments were found in 308 cases.

—Normandie-by-the-Sea, near Seabright, N. J., will remain open for the reception of guests until Monday, Sept. 14th.

—There will be music on the Mall, Central Park, by Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—Claims have been filed in the Controller's office by about 200 liquor dealers for the rebate allowed by the Raines law. The claims have been referred to the Corporation Counsel, who says that he will recommend paying the claims out of the revenue fund of the city. They average about $60 each, and are for the unexpired time of the licenses granted under the old system.

—Patrolman Richard Holmes, who assaulted a boy and a man while drunk on Thursday, and who was suspended from duty by Capt. Lee, was arraigned before Justice Lemon in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday. He pleaded not guilty and was paroled. Holmes has been a policeman six months.

—District Attorney Foster L. Backus yesterday appointed Walter Worth, Fidele A. Driscoll, and Katharine A. Boyle, as stenographers and private secretaries. The first two are to receive $125 a month, and Miss Boyle $100. Walter Worth is a nephew of ex-Senator Jacob Worth.

—A new home for working girls has been established at 83 Willoughby Street, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Tract and City Mission Society. Working girls can secure a pleasant home at this place for $2.50 a week. A matron is in charge.

—The Republicans of the Eighth, Ninth, and Twenty-second Wards will have a joint parade to-night, and will wind up their celebration by giving a serenade to Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff.

—Police Justice John J. Walsh yesterday lost his only child, a girl two years old. She died at Sayville, L. I.

—There will be concerts in Prospect Park and Fort Greene this afternoon.

New-Rochelle.

—Charles Arney, seventeen years old, colored, was sentenced to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary Thursday evening by Police Justice Lambden for stealing clothing. Arney carried away clothing that was left on the shore by boys when they went in bathing.

—The fair for sick babies that was given last week at 20 Clinton Place netted nearly $85. The money will go toward an endowment for babies' beds in a New-York hospital for children.

Westchester County.

—A commission has been appointed at the request of Archibald McGalliard to investigate the granting of a contract for street lamps in Pelham by the Town Board. Mr. McGalliard, Frank M. Lyon, and Louis C. Young were a committee who recommended a system of lights that was adopted. Mr. McGalliard asked for the investigation because some one alleged that the committee received a commission.

—August Beck, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Beck of Havana, Cuba, who are spending the Summer in Larchmont, swam from the harbor to Execution Light, a distance of three miles, Thursday afternoon. Mr. Beck intends to swim across the Sound.

—The Presbyterian Church of Rye gave its annual Sunday school picnic yesterday at Edwards's Beach Hill.

Jersey City.

—James Early, a milkman of 80 Fairmont Avenue, was driving through Grand Street yesterday when his wagon was struck by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction line. All Mr. Early's milk cans were upset, and the milk spilled in the roadway, but no other damage was done.

—A water pipe burst in the City Prison yesterday morning and created consternation among half a dozen prisoners in cells. Their cries speedily brought relief, and the water was shut off.

No Fusion in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—The Democrats have refused to accept the terms of fusion offered by the Populists. Joseph Parker, State Populists Chairman, said yesterday that as the Democratic Committee (silver) had rejected the offer of fusion, the Populists will put out thirteen Bryan and Watson Electors, who shall be wholly independent of the thirteen Bryan and Sewall Electors. The Populists consented to fusion if given the two Electors at large, the silver Democrats to have the eleven district Electors.

THE GREAT SUNDAY ISSUE OF THE New-York TIMES

A record of human events and endeavors. Unsurpassed departments, which have made THE SUNDAY TIMES famous and a successful rival of the leading magazines. Good every day, but better and bigger Sundays. Here are some of the special articles which will appear in to-morrow's paper:

Crete Is a Second Cuba

A ruined island will be the sad reward of victory. Facts gathered by a special correspondent of THE TIMES that throw new light on

Saturday
August 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

IN SUPT. SMITH'S FAVOR

TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL BEFORE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Head of the Fire Alarm and Telegraph Bureau on the Stand in His Own Behalf—Samuel P. Blagden and George B. Rhoads, Both in Fire Insurance Business, Say the New-York Fire Department Is the Best in the World.

At the trial of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of Fire Alarm and Telegraph for the Fire Department, before the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday, the first witness was Michael Vail.

Mr. Vail testified that he had been connected with the department since 1880, and had been battery man until about two years ago. Attorney Olcott asked him as to the charge that the Pierce auxiliary system battery had been supplied with Fire Department material, and that the employes of the department had been detailed to correct defects in the Pierce system. The witness said that if any Fire Department supplies were used for the purpose named it was a mistake, and that it very seldom took more than two minutes to put a battery in good order.

Superintendent Smith was the next witness. He said he had been Superintendent since April 27, 1892. He had been in the employ of the Fire Department since 1873. He was at first assistant operator for six months, then operator for two months, next chief operator for five years, next Assistant Superintendent for one year, and then Superintendent. Prior to his connection with the department he was telegraph operator in 1851 for the Vermont Central Railroad. He was afterward transferred to the Transportation Department of the same road, and still later he was in the Transportation Department of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. When the civil war broke out, Mr. Smith said, he enlisted in the Eighth Vermont Regiment. During the occupation of New-Orleans by Gen. Butler he was detailed to take charge of and reconstruct all the telegraph lines in that city, and was afterward honorably discharged.

He had consulted the Commissioners concerning the advisability of relieving him of the duty of furnishing supplies for his department. This action was finally taken during the first investigation into his official acts.

Mr. Smith said that when he first went into office there were about 550 alarm boxes in use, the old Gamewell pattern in use. Many important improvements had been made by him. He also said that he had improved the system generally and that his changes had been copied in many of the large cities. He never received, or asked for, any compensation for the improvements he made, and did he patent any of them.

"The first underground cable in our system was laid, I think, in 1886, by the Standard Underground Cable Company, on approval, and to be paid for or not, in the discretion of the Fire Department," he testified. "This was done at the expense of the company after an investigation made by me into some work done by it in Washington and Pittsburg. The cable it laid for us in 1886 has not been paid for yet."

President La Grange interpolated at this point: "The company now has a bill of over $5,000 against the city for that work."

Samuel P. Blagden, insurance broker and agent and President of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters for two years, testified, when asked for his opinion of the working efficiency of the New-York Fire Department:

"I think it is not excelled in any other city. It is the best in the United States."

"If there was any considerable inefficiency in the Bureau of Fire Alarm and Telegraph would the system be as good as you say it is?"

"No; the vital point is the prompt transmission of alarms."

Continuing, the witness said in answer to questions as to what effect the efficiency of the Fire Department had on insurance:

"We regulate our rates, to a certain extent, by the success of the Fire Department in handling fires. If any city should change from a poor fire-alarm system to one as good as New-York's, we would lower the insurance rates there. The dwelling-house insurance rates are lower here than in any other city of the world."

George B. Rhoads, President of the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, said he had been a member of the Underwriters' Board twenty-five years and Chairman of its Committee on Patrol.

"What is the reputation of the New-York Fire Department for efficiency?" he was asked.

"The best in the world," Mr. Rhoades answered.

The trial will be resumed Monday at 10 o'clock.

RE ANSWERS THE LAWYERS.

What Mr. Scott Says of the Schoolhouse Bonds Case.

Corporation Counsel Scott wrote a reply yesterday to the communication sent by Lawyers Wahle and Stone to Mayor Strong regarding the recent failure of the Board of Estimate to provide for the issue of bonds to pay their client's claim of $19,500 for sequestered property.

The lawyers wanted to know how they were to get the money. Mr. Scott's reply is:

"If Messrs. Wahle & Stone had been as alert to advance the interests of their client as they have been to rush into print with their supposed grievances, they would have adopted the course that has already been pursued in similar cases by other attorneys and would have commenced an action against the city for the amount of the award.

"In that event they would have received from me a consent to the entry of a judgment, and the Controller could thereupon issue revenue bonds in anticipation of the payment of taxes and pay the judgment so obtained."

Mr. Scott's letter concludes with the statement that at a more favorable time schoolhouse bonds could be issued to take the place of the revenue bonds, and the city would only stand to lose $15 in costs on each judgment secured.

Many New Long Island City Teachers.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 28.—The School Commissioners met in the City Hall last evening and appointed seven Principals and sixty-one teachers.

The Principals selected were Edward Eagan, at a salary of $2,000 yearly; J. F. Quigley, Kate McWilliams, F. H. McGane, P. E. Demarest, John Melville, and George E. Atwood, each at a salary of $1,800. About 140 more teachers are to be appointed next Monday evening.

Beverly Tucker to be Buried To-day.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 28.—The funeral of Beverly Tucker, who was accidentally shot by his own pistol yesterday morning, will take place to-morrow, and the body will be buried in Greenville Cemetery.

THINKS CUBA WILL TRIUMPH.

Gen. Queralta Says It Would Have Before with His Plan.

Gen. Queralta, a veteran of the last previous Cuban revolt, was talking yesterday with a group of Cubans and American sympathizers about the prospects of the patriots in the present struggle for independence. He felt very sanguine, and said that this time the Cubans would certainly succeed in throwing off the hated Spanish yoke. He did not think that President Cleveland's proclamation warning American citizens and others here against sending expeditions to Cuba would produce much effect or stop the sending of expeditions.

If the Cubans here had listened to his advice, he declared, there would have been no necessity for any proclamations. He advised them to buy the arms publicly in the market, and have the vessels that carried them regularly cleared through the Custom House for some port. When once on the high seas the vessels would not be under any jurisdiction, and could then run to the coast of Cuba and land the arms. As for the Spanish cruisers, the Cubans would take the chances of being captured by them, but experience showed that the vigilance of the Spanish naval officers could be easily eluded. Gen. Queralta had shipped arms in a similar manner to South American republics, where there were wars, and the arms were always properly landed. The Cubans here, however, would not listen to his advice.

Gen. Queralta continued that the old-time revolutionists did not care for a recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States. In fact, they would rather not have it, and believed that they could win more easily without recognition. As the case stood now, the revolutionists were simply bandits, as the Spaniards called them, and no country was responsible for their actions or for the amount of property they destroyed, whereas, if the United States Government were to recognize the patriots as belligerents they would be handicapped, as their agents here would be very closely watched by the authorities, and it might become almost impossible to send expeditions from these shores.

The revolutionists have been able to land some field guns in Cuba, and had captured about sixteen pieces of artillery from the Spaniards. Some of the captured guns, however, had to be spiked, because they were too heavy to take away.

The revolutionists intended to continue their methods of destroying the plantations that were under Spanish domination, as they believed it best and wisest to destroy as many sources of supply to the enemy as possible. This destruction of property did not affect the revolutionists themselves, as they were able to obtain all the provisions they needed in the interior.

LOOKING INTO TWO FIRES.

Suspicions That Call for Investigation by Police and Marshal.

The police on both the east and west sides of the Harlem were yesterday looking into two fires which occurred Thursday night, and which are said to have been of suspicious character.

As no cause for the fires has been discovered, as yet, the police reported that fact to the Fire Marshal, who will make a personal investigation.

The St. Paul apartment house, in which the first fire started, stands at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue, a district for the last six months infested by firebugs, whose plan was to set fire to the letter boxes in the halls or burn boxes and barrels of paper in the cellars near the air and dumb-waiter shafts.

John Sohl, the janitor, discovered a fire in a vacant flat on the seventh floor of the St. Paul house. No one had been in the flat from early morning until Sohl showed several visitors through the rooms. Then it was nearly dark, but Sohl says that no matches were lighted. Sohl also says that he never smokes, but several of the tenants say that he is an incessant smoker.

At 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, where a fire occurred at 10 o'clock, there is a stronger ground for suspicion. The fire was at the foot of the dumb-waiter shaft, in the basement. There was a strong odor of kerosene in the shaft, and yesterday the odor was plainly perceptible.

After the firemen had gone in E. S. Sheppard's grocery store, on the first floor, the faucet of the kerosene tank was found turned partly on, and a quantity of oil which had leaked out on the floor was found in a blaze. The store had been closed for over an hour, it was said, but Sheppard could not be found. It was said yesterday that Sheppard, who lives on the top floor of 205 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, had gone to Philadelphia.

SIDED WITH ANNIE LEVY.

Would Have Judgments Against a Cycle Company Vacated.

Mrs. Annie Levy's application, made Thursday in the City Court, for an order vacating four judgments amounting to $7,500 entered against the Knickerbocker Cycle Company Aug. 20, was granted yesterday by Justice Schuchman, who, in rendering decision, said:

"It is clear to me that a scheme was concocted between Tobias Miller and Julia Miller to take advantage of Annie Levy and unlawfully appropriate partnership property."

Mrs. Levy and Julia Miller organized the company in November. The women disagreed a month ago, and Mrs. Levy applied for the appointment of a receiver.

Justice Stover granted an injunction restraining Mrs. Miller from interfering with the business until the matter could be brought into court, and then, Mrs. Levy alleges, Mrs. Miller and her husband, Tobias Miller, gave notes for $7,500 to David H. De Boer, which were claimed to be collateral for money loaned to the cycle company.

De Boer obtained the four judgments just vacated in the City Court, and it is alleged that the papers were served only on Mrs. Miller, and that the company has no debts whatever.

BIDS ON JAMAICA LANDS.

The Common Lands of the Town Put Up at Auction for a Long Term.

JAMAICA, L. I., Aug. 28.—The Town Board to-day opened two bids for the lease of the common lands of the town for a term of fifty years.

The bids were from James McGee of 64 Duane Street, New-York, and William H. Boynton of Brooklyn. McGee offered to pay $10,000 to Jan. 1, 1943, and add $1,000 each year to the amount paid the preceding year until the expiration of the lease. Mr. Boynton offered $2,500 for the first year, $25 per lot of 25 by 100 feet for every lot reclaimed during the lease, $5 for every lineal 100 feet devoted to street, 60 feet wide, and $50 for every lineal 100 feet taken for park purposes.

No action was taken on the bids, which were for an area aggregating 3,000 acres.

Gems of the Fire Carnival To-night.

The programme to-night in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach, after the war spectacle of "Cuba," will consist almost exclusively of brilliant set pieces and pyrotechnic effects from the seventeenth annual carnival of fire.

BREAD AND MOLASSES DIET

SAID, TOO, THAT LAURA FORMAN WAS GAGGED.

The Young Woman Released from the House of Mercy at Inwood by Order of Justice Beach—Sent There by Her Father, She Said She Was Detained Against Her Will—Suit for Damages Will Be Brought, Her Counsel Says.

Laura Forman, nineteen years old, who was sent to the House of Mercy, an Episcopal institution at Inwood, N. Y., by her father, was before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by George H. Lefferson. After hearing the statement of the case from her counsel and the girl's assertion that she was detained in the institute against her will, Justice Beach signed an order directing her discharge.

William H. H. Ely, counsel for Miss Forman, stated to the Court that she had been living at Asbury Park, N. J., up to July 16 last, when she came to this city to visit her sister. Shortly afterward her father placed her in the Inwood institution, where she had since been virtually a prisoner. This detention, counsel said, had been brought about without commitment or other authority from any court.

S. A. Patterson, representing the father, John Forman, admitted the girl's age. He did not know whether she had been detained against her will or not.

"Detained against her will!" exclaimed Counselor Ely. "Why, of course she was, and she says they fed her on bread and molasses twelve times a week."

Miss Forman was interrogated by Justice Beach.

She said that she would be nineteen years old in October. She wished to leave the institution. Mr. Patterson said that the father had deemed the course he had taken with the girl necessary. There was every reason for what he had done.

"It may be right from every point of view excepting the legal one," said Justice Beach.

Miss Forman left the courtroom in the company of Mrs. Margaret A. Green, a wealthy resident of Asbury Park, with whom she is to reside for some time, at least. In the corridor Forman approached to speak to his daughter. He offered his hand, but she turned her back upon him.

Counsel on both sides denied in court that any engagement of marriage existed between Miss Forman and Mr. Lefferson.

Charles E. Cook of Asbury Park, one of the counsel for Miss Forman, said to a reporter that she would be taken care of by her Asbury Park friends if her father refused to support her.

"We shall bring suit against the House of Mercy," he said, "to recover $25,000 damages for illegal imprisonment. The authorities there knew they had no right to hold Miss Forman. They punished her, too, by putting a gag in her mouth."

SUICIDE ON PEACOCK LAWN.

Two Women Identify the Body as That of Felix Herder.

Lying on a great rock on Peacock Lawn, near West Seventy-ninth Street, and half concealed by bushes, the body of an unknown man with $17.33 in the pockets of his clothing was found yesterday morning by a Central Park policeman. The man had died of a bullet wound in the forehead. It had evidently been self-inflicted a little while before. A revolver lay near his right hand.

The suicide was about thirty-five years old, sharp featured, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and had brown hair and mustache.

The clothing consisted of a dark sack suit, white linen shirt, low-cut patent-leather shoes, and a straw hat. The coat was marked "Alfred Benjamin, Maker, New-York." Besides the money, a brass door-key and the key of a valise were the only things found in the pockets. There was nothing that would lead to the man's identification.

Two women, one about thirty-three years old, the other about fifty-five, viewed the body at the Morgue in the afternoon. They said it was that of Felix Herder, an Austrian, forty-three years old, who had been in this country about ten years. The visitors refused to give their names, nor would they tell what may have been the motive for suicide, though acting as if they knew all.

KILLED HERSELF WITH ACID.

James White May Throw Some Light on the Suicide.

A man and woman rented a room from Mrs. Amelia Abrahams, on the top floor of 35 Market Street Saturday. They described themselves as James and Mary White. The couple remained in their room during Sunday and Monday. When the man was leaving the house with a satchel Tuesday the woman was heard to cry:

"Oh, Jim, come back." He did not return, and the woman went back to her room crying.

The woman went to her landlady's room yesterday acting as if she was very sick. Mrs. Abrahams asked her what was the matter. She replied: "Go and get a priest, I'm dying." "I cannot go now," said Mrs. Abrahams. "Wait until my husband comes home to-night."

The woman went back to the room, where she was attended by a doctor from the Board of Health, who chanced to be visiting the house. He discovered that she had taken carbolic acid. She died in a few minutes. No explanation could be obtained from her as to why she took the poison. The departure of the man with whom she was living is supposed to have occasioned it.

Mrs. Abrahams learned from the woman that he was a metal worker, and had gone to Jamaica to work. The police think that some communication which she received from him since he left the house prompted her to kill herself. The woman was about thirty years old and attractive.

Mrs. Henry Schrell Dies Suddenly.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Henry Schrell, the wife of a hotel keeper, was found dead in bed at 5 o'clock this morning. Coroner Corey, who made an examination, said she had died from heart disease. Mr. Schrell was awakened at 4 o'clock by his wife, who asked him to get her a drink of water. She told him she did not feel well and went to sleep again.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday on the St. Louis were William Reynolds Brown, Miss Louise Brice, Jacob C. Cramp, Theodore W. Cramp, Peter A. Cooper, Jr., the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, E. H. Dillon, Augustin Daly, John W. Daniel, Richard Harding Davis, Col. R. Eaton, Joseph Marshall Flint, Daniel Frohman, Col. A. J. Logan, Col. John Murphy, Albert Outerbridge, Col. Albert A. Pope, Charles E. Pugh, Gen. W. A. Robinson, Ensign I. H. Tomb, United States Navy; Samuel B. Walton, Gen. Louis Wagner, and Gen. George C. Williams.

GUIDE AND INFORMATION CO.

Capitalized for $1,000,000 to Do a Variety of Agency Work.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Articles of incorporation of the United States Guide and Information Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The authorized capital stock is $1,000,000.

The incorporators are as follows: Ex-Judge William L. Hoffman, Jersey City; John J. Toffey, Jersey City; David S. Crater, Freehold; Richard B. Reading, Lambertville; Lawrence S. Mott, Newark; ex-Judge Alfred B. Dayton, Jersey City; E. H. Holcombe, Lambertville; Edward J. Anderson, Somerville; John W. Queen, Jersey City; Horace L. Allen, Jersey City; Alfred Skinner, Newark; Louis T. Derousse, Camden; Foster M. Voorhees, Elizabeth; George B. Swain, Newark; Treasurer of the State of New-Jersey; W. S. Hancock, Trenton, Controller for the State of New-Jersey; Homer Lee, New-York City; Charles B. Thurston, Jersey City; Judge Edward T. Paxton, Hoboken; James H. O'Neill, Jersey City; George B. Fielder, Jersey City; ex-Judge David B. Lawrence, Jersey City; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Howard A. Harvey, Orange, and William H. Spear, Jr., Jersey City.

The company has issued an elaborate prospectus of its plans. The objects are to furnish the public with an authorized corps of guides, under bond, for a certain fixed rate of compensation, with guarantee for the faithful performance of their duty; to solicit passengers for steamboats, steamships, and railroads, and guests for hotels and boarding houses; to furnish the public all kinds of information and advice; to sell tickets for all steamship and railroad lines, parlor cars, trolley and elevated roads, and for theatres, concerts, lectures, and all public entertainments; to act as agent for express and freight companies, and between such companies and the public; to investigate all branches of business and report as to their reliability and responsibility; to place advertisements in the United States and in foreign countries; to employ attorneys, managers, and agents for those needing them, and to purchase materials, supplies, and machinery of every description. The guides are to be uniformed and stationed at railroad stations, steamship landings, and in prominent hotels.

The main office in New-Jersey will be in Jersey City, and the chief office outside the State will be in New-York. The company organized by electing eleven Directors and the following officers: President—Charles B. Thurston; Vice President—George B. Fielder; Treasurer—John J. Toffey; Secretary—Lawrence S. Mott.

PESTSHIP IN THE OFFING.

Captain Died of Smallpox at Sea, Successor Taken Off Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—With a yellow flag displayed from her foretopmast, the Earn Line steamship Earnwell, from Santiago de Cuba, arrived at Delaware Breakwater yesterday with part of her crew down with smallpox. Those sick are Chief Officer Flowers and four others.

Some of the cases are convalescent; one is malignant. They were all taken off and landed at the United States Marine Hospital at Lewes, Del., where they were cared for. After the men had been put in the hospital the Earnwell proceeded to the National Quarantine Station at Reedy Island, where she will be fumigated and all on board vaccinated.

Acting Capt. Flowers died during the night.

The disease broke out while the vessel was lying at Colon, where she had gone from Baltimore. Capt. Carter soon succumbed to the disease and was buried at sea. He contracted the disease at Santiago de Cuba by mixing in some way with the Spanish soldiers. The Earnwell afterward proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica, where she was disinfected and given a clean bill of health by British quarantine officials. Staff Capt. Delap, formerly chief officer of the Earnwell, assumed command of her there. It was then supposed there would be no more trouble, but the disease again broke out on the way to Philadelphia.

ITALY'S CLAIM FOR LYNCHING.

Louisiana's Reply Causes the Government to Apologize.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The report of Gov. Foster of Louisiana upon the lynching of three Sicilians charged with murder and confined in the parish jail at Hahnville, St. Charles Parish, just below New-Orleans, in respect to which Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, in the name of his Government, has asked reparation from the United States, has just been received at the State Department.

The Governor makes the customary reply in such cases, that the perpetrators of the deed are unknown to the authorities, who are taking all possible steps in the matter.

This reply was communicated to Baron Fava with an expression of regret on the part of the United States Government that subjects of the King of Italy should have been dealt with in this lawless manner.

This apology will probably be followed by an offer of pecuniary compensation, as in the case of the alleged Mafia murderers shot down in the parish prison of New-Orleans some years ago and the killing of three Italian miners at Walsenberg, Col., in 1895. But the action will probably have to be awaited, as the annual appropriation "to meet unforeseen emergencies in the diplomatic service," out of which Mr. Blaine settled for the Mafia incident, is very nearly exhausted.

A Trestle Sinks and Hurts Three.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 28.—A trestle being built in the rear of the Long Island State Hospital, at King's Park, collapsed last evening, and three workmen were hurt. The trestle, which is for a coal chute, was of iron and wood, and, although about seventy feet high, is said to have had but a two-foot foundation. The foundation gave way. John Sammis of this village sustained severe injuries about the back and head; John Robbins, a Swede, of Bridgeport, had both legs fractured and an unknown man had a leg fractured and also sustained cuts and bruises. It is alleged that J. C. Hunt, the contractor, had been warned that the structure was not safe.

A Girl Attracted by the Circus.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 28.—Miss Annie Lesser of this village was much interested in a circus that appeared here this week, and when it departed for Sag Harbor she also left. She was found there last evening, arrested, and brought before Police Justice William C. Greene. She admitted that she was not enticed away, and was furnished with money to return home.

Harry Hill's Funeral To-day.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Aug. 28.—The funeral of Harry Hill will take place at his late home to-morrow evening at 7:30. The Rev. Dr. Smith of Flushing has been asked to officiate. The body will be buried Sunday afternoon in the Cedar Grove Cemetery. He was a Mason, and the funeral will be conducted by the Masons. Many of his old friends and acquaintances from New-York are expected to be present.

LAME BOY FORCED TO BEG

SIDEL SAYS HE WAS TREATED CRUELLY BY NUGENT.

Finally Has the Man Who Had Terrorized Him Arrested, and in the Jefferson Market Police Court the Prisoner Does Not Deny the Story—Both Sent to the Workhouse—Many Charitable Persons Imposed On.

When Thomas Nugent, twenty-nine years old, no home, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday by Park Policeman Moore of Union Square, the complainant, William Sidel, a lame boy, told a story of how he had been terrorized for three months by the prisoner and forced by him to beg.

Sidel told Magistrate Brann that he was seventeen years old, and that he came from Germany four years ago. He said that his parents were still living in the old country. As soon as he learned the language of this country he worked as a bellboy in hotels in this city.

Then he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to visit his aunt. He left her in the Spring and decided to return to this city, and, as he had no money, he was forced to work his way East by beating rides on freight cars. When he reached Jersey City he fell from the bumper of a freight train under the wheels and lost his right leg. When he was discharged from the hospital in March he had no money and no means to support himself.

Sidel said that in this desperate condition he arrived in this city, and on a cold night when a sleety rain was falling he met Nugent on the Bowery. Sidel said Nugent told him that they could make money by begging, and as he was desperate and starving he readily entered into a partnership with Nugent, and immediately the firm began work. That night they divided $1.

Nugent then wrote letters to wealthy and charitable people, and would send them to the persons to whom they were addressed by Sidel, who would usually get the money and return with it to Nugent, giving him half. All this time they were going to the Charity Organization Society and obtaining lodging and meal tickets.

A Mr. Nickerson, who had befriended Sidel, met him in Union Square Thursday night, and, seeing Nugent with him, called him aside and warned him to have nothing to do with Nugent. Nickerson reminded Sidel that he had given him a suit of clothes and also other things, and promised him further help if he would leave Nugent alone. Nugent tried several times to get Sidel away from Nickerson, and Sidel, on Nickerson's advice, finally called Policeman Moore and had Nugent arrested.

Sidel said that Nugent had frightfully beaten and otherwise ill-treated him during the last three months. Nugent did not deny the charges, and Magistrate Brann committed him to the workhouse for three months in default of $300 bail for his good behavior for that term. Sidel said he had no home or means of support, and on the complaint of Agent Jerome of the Charity Organization Society he was committed to the workhouse as a vagrant.

CLOSING VACATION SCHOOLS.

Exercises of Music and Recitations in Which Pupils Took Part.

Closing exercises were held yesterday in Primary School No. 41, in West Fifty-eighth Street; Grammar School No. 49, in East Thirty-seventh Street, and Grammar School No. 33, in West Twenty-eighth Street.

These vacation schools have been operated by the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and they are supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The association gets the schools from the city during the regular vacation months and conducts daily sessions, except Sundays, from 9 to 1 o'clock, through six weeks of the regular vacation months.

The exercises in School No. 33 were attended by about 350 children and their parents. The programme was made up of songs, recitations, and instrumental selections given by the pupils of the school.

A special feature of the exercises was the exhibit of the children's handiwork, consisting of quilts, fancy work, and kindergarten implements.

At School No. 49 the exercises consisted of singing, recitations, and instrumental selections.

The average attendance at this school during the six weeks it has been open was 356.

The exercises at School No. 41 consisted of musical and vocal selections and recitations. Frank Bergen also gave an exhibition of club swinging.

The closing exercises of Vacation School No. 96, Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, were also held yesterday under the supervision of William W. Locke. The exercises consisted of a march song, a salute to the flag, class songs, and miscellaneous songs and recitations. At this school the average daily attendence has been 900.

DID NOT GET HIS CLOTHES.

A Clothing Tontine in Trouble and Suits Threatened.

A clothing tontine formed some time ago in Jersey City has come to grief, with a prospect of three or four lawsuits. Paulus Chankalian, a tailor at 340 Central Avenue, on the Heights, projected the tontine, which was composed of sixty members, all Armenians, who were to pay $1 each every week until they had paid in $25. A drawing was to take place each week, and the man whose number was drawn was to receive his suit at once. He must go on paying his weekly contribution, however, as there was nothing about the scheme that savored of a lottery.

Several persons living in New-York joined the tontine. One was M. Posseklan of 304 East Twenty-eighth Street. He alleges that he paid in $14, and that at the fifteenth drawing his number was drawn. He was not notified and the collector failed to call for the money. When he went to inquire into it he was told that he had been suspended for non-payment of dues. He then demanded the return of the $14 he had paid in, but was refused it.

Keork Kurekern and S. Tarzchzon, also of New-York, had the same experience. Mr. Posseklan says, and will unite with him in bringing suits against Chankalian.

Long Island City's Rent Unpaid.

The fight of James Kennedy to recover $5,000 from Long Island City for the rent of the City Hall was again aired before Justice Goodrich in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mayor Gleason has issued a warrant for the money, but City Treasurer Knapp says he has no power to pay it, as the Common Council has not passed a resolution authorizing him to do so. Briefs will be submitted and Justice Goodrich will render his decision.

WILL OF DE WITT C. WEEKS.

Portion of the Estate That Will Go to Church Work.

The will of De Witt C. Weeks, who died Aug. 3, was offered for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. It directs, first, that the homestead in Mott Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets, be divided into two equal portions, one portion to go to his son, Francis M. Weeks, absolutely, and the other portion to his daughter, Elizabeth B. Ball. They are also to have any damages arising out of the widening of Mott Avenue. All the rest and residue of the estate is left for life to the widow, Elizabeth Weeks.

After the death of Mrs. Weeks, $30,000 is to be paid to each of the three children, Theresa C. Keyes, Anna C. Ball, and A. Clarence Weeks, and $3,000 to each of the grandchildren. Then out of the residue after the death of the widow, the following charitable bequests are made:

To the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a sum of money sufficient to make $5,000, adding what the testator has already given to aid in the erection of a church at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The same society gets $5,000 independently of this bequest. To the Methodist Episcopal Hospital to endow a bed, $5,000; to the New-York Deaconesses' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $5,000, to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $5,000; to St. Christopher's Home, $5,000, and should there be any residuary estate when these are paid, all is to go to the Methodist Episcopal University in Washington, D. C.

The real estate is valued at $150,000, and the personal property at $100,000. Francis M. Weeks and John Oscar Ball are made executors and Trustees.

STOLE AND HID DYNAMITE.

Monohan Went for a Second Lot When He Was Discovered.

William Monohan, a workman, who lives at Jerome Park, where he is employed on the excavation for the new reservoir, got intoxicated Thursday night and concluded to steal a lot of dynamite from Mapes, De La Vergne & Skillman, contractors, from whose employ on the Vyse estate he was discharged two weeks ago.

Monohan pried the big powder box open early yesterday with an iron bar and, taking a box containing 500 dynamite cartridges, and weighing 50 pounds, put it in a bag, and, after carrying it half a mile, hid it in the bushes. He then returned to get a second box, and was making off with it when Patrick Collins, the foreman, who lives at Garden Street and the Southern Boulevard, discovered him.

Monohan was very drunk and did not see Collins until he tapped him on the shoulder and said: "What have you got there, Bill?"

"Beer," answered Monohan, laconically, and staggered on.

"Wait a minute and give me a bottle," said Collins, and, seizing the bag, called policeman McGarry of the Tremont Police Station, who arrested Monohan.

After a little search they found the box of dynamite in the bushes. When Monohan had sobered up somewhat he was taken before Magistrate Cornell, in the Morrisania Court, where he denied the charge of theft, and said he was being persecuted. Notwithstanding this, the Magistrate held Monohan in $500 bail for trial.

While the case was in court, Police Captain Price of the Tremont Police Station telephoned anxiously to the Magistrate several times, asking that he should be done with the dynamite which was in his possession. He said he did not want it in the station. Magistrate Cornell ordered Collins to remove the dynamite.

THE CRASH SAVED LIVES.

A Falling Elevator Awakens the Inmates of a Burning House.

Fire Marshal Brymer of Brooklyn is investigating a fire that occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the four-story brownstone apartment house at 208 First Street, and which, it is believed, was the work of an incendiary.

There were five families in the house. At that hour Mrs. J. M. Waters was awakened by a crash. Her husband discovered that the hall was full of smoke, and the smell of kerosene was prevalent. He aroused the tenants, and then found that the fire was in the elevator shaft. A few pans of water put the fire out, with trifling damage.

The noise that awakened Mrs. Waters was made by the elevator dropping from the third floor to the cellar. A lamp was on the elevator, and the lamp apparently set fire to the woodwork and the rope. When the rope parted the elevator fell with a crash. The tenants do not suspect any one, but the police are investigating, as they believe it was the work of an incendiary.

There was a strange fire in the same building last April, in a closet on the third floor, and a damage of several thousand dollars was the result.

HE IS TIRED OF THAT PLEA.

Judge Would Hear Something Besides "Respectability" Argument.

Hattie Scott, a mulatto, was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. She pleaded guilty to assault, and her counsel began:

"Your Honor, I ask that you show leniency to this girl because she comes of a very respectable family—"

"Tell me, counselor," broke in Judge Cowing, "of two prisoners arraigned here, one being very respectably connected and the other coming from a disreputable family, which deserves the more sympathy? I am tired of lawyers harping on the time-worn plea of the 'respectability of the prisoner's connections.'

"So much the more blame and shame of the man or woman who, having been surrounded by good influences, stoops to crime. In my opinion, the poor wretch who never had the good fortune to stand within the pale of respectability deserves more consideration when the law lays its hand upon him.

"I trust the lawyers will drop the 'respectability plea' and strike something original."

The Judge sentenced Hattie to six months in the penitentiary.

Four Babies at One Birth.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. O. H. Stickles, wife of a farmer on Clapboard Hill, just outside of Stratford, gave birth this morning to four children—three girls and a boy. The largest weighs seven pounds and the smallest five, and the total weight of the quartet is twenty-four pounds. Dr. Lewis says all are healthy and will probably live. Mrs. Stickles has given birth to five other children, two of them being twins.

The Terror's Test at Sea.

The United States monitor Terror went to sea at 9 o'clock yesterday to test the pneumatic appliances attached to her guns and carriages. A committee of officers and the designer of the ship, H. A. Spiller, were on board. She returned to her anchorage in the bay last evening, and signaled that she had fired four rounds, the last with a full-powder charge. The results were excellent.

FAVOR HAVING A RECEIVER

APPLICATION MADE IN BEHALF OF MURRAY HILL BANK.

Order Granted to Show Cause Why Such an Officer Should Not Be Appointed — Lawyer Says It Would Be a Necessary Incident to Carrying Out the Plan of Reorganization — Suit Threatened over a $2,000 Check.

Justice Beach of the Supreme Court granted an order yesterday to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Murray Hill Bank.

This order was issued on the application of J. MacGregor Smith, and is returnable Tuesday morning.

The action was determined on yesterday by the Directors, and it was also approved at a meeting of the Reorganization Committee. Notes are maturing, and there is no present means of enforcing their collection. A receiver would care for that and other business of the bank needing attention.

It was reported at the meeting that creditors to the amount of $500,000 had acquiesced in the committee's plan to subscribe deposits toward new capital. The committee wishes to obtain the co-operation of depositors for $750,000.

Notice was issued from the meeting that the plan would be held open for another week, in the hope that its further consideration might induce additional subscriptions of capital.

James MacGregor Smith said: "The application for a receiver is made by a majority of the Directors of the bank, who apply for a receiver to protect the interests of depositors and to further the plan of reorganization. A large amount of paper due the bank is being protected, and the Directors have deemed it wise, in view of the general financial situation, to apply for a receiver in order that immediate steps may be taken to preserve the assets and to collect sums due from delinquents.

"Under the circumstances, the appointment of a temporary receiver is a necessary incident to the carrying out of the plan of reorganization, which I understand is progressing with every promise of an early consummation."

Mr. Marshall of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall said: "An aggregation of depositors representing $500,000 of the total amount deposited are anxious to adopt this plan. We have extended the time for signing the agreement for a week, and in the meantime a temporary receiver would attend to the collection of money, and so forth."

Mrs. William Purcell, a widow of 410 East Eighty-fourth Street, called on Acting District Attorney Barlow S. Weeks yesterday and sought to have a complaint against the officers of the Murray Hill Bank laid before the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Purcell's husband died some time ago and left $2,000 insurance. She received a check for this amount on the Fourth National Bank. She gave the check to William Connolly, the undertaker who buried her husband, to defray the funeral expenses. He took the check to the Murray Hill Bank on the Saturday previous to the Tuesday on which the bank closed its doors.

The paying teller told Mr. Connolly he did not have the necessary amount of money then, but to leave the check and call for the money Tuesday.

After learning to the facts, Mr. Weeks told Mrs. Purcell that there was no sufficient grounds on which to bring criminal proceedings against the bank officers.

He informed her that the best plan would be to wait until a receiver for the bank had been appointed and then bring a civil suit against the institution. She said she would do so.

"PUDD'NHEAD WILSON" CASE.

Edwin Mayo's Action Against the Proprietor of a Theatre.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Pryor, by Thomas A. Atchison, on behalf of Edwin F. Mayo, the son of the late Frank Mayo, the actor, for an injunction restraining Charles E. Evans, the proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre from selling, Sept. 1, the manuscript to the play "Pudd'nhead Wilson."

Frank Mayo wrote the play from Mark Twain's story and entered into a contract with Evans for the production. In the height of the play's success Mayo died, and it is claimed by Evans that he now merely desires to terminate the partnership, and in selling the play as an asset of the firm he is acting within his legal rights.

Justice Pryor asked the plaintiff what irreparable damage he could show, and Mr. Atchison answered that it was determined by Evans to disassociate the name of Mayo from the play, which name was a valuable one, and would ruin the play if not used in connection with it.

Charles Henry Butler, for Evans, then gave what he said was the animus in the matter. It appears that there has been a great deal of competition among actors for the right to play Frank Mayo's part in the piece. Edwin F. Mayo, the plaintiff, was one of these, and it is alleged when he was not allowed to force himself on Evans he brought the action in court to cloud the title of the play.

Mr. Atchison said that the contract read to the effect that if there was a termination of the contract Mayo should get his manuscript back, and this was the question Justice Pryor reserved decision.

A WIDOW TO SUE FOR $20,000.

Says Her Husband Was Defrauded and Letters Were Stolen.

Samuel C. Watson, proprietor of the Bolivar House, at Park Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, died three weeks ago. He had a life interest in some property in Hester Street, New-York, under his father's will, from which he received $30 a month for twenty-three years. Mrs. Watson has now employed Skinner, Warner & Fallon to sue the agent of the Watson estate, whose name, Mrs. Watson says, is Godyke, for $20,000. She claims that the agent received $100 a month from the property for the twenty-three years, and she claims that her husband was entitled to the whole amount, though she admits that under his father's will his life interest was only one-half.

Mrs. Watson also told her lawyers that a box containing papers showing her husband's interest in the property and letters written to him by a woman named Sarah Coddington had been stolen from her house. The robbery, she said, occurred shortly after her husband's death. About that time, she says, she saw a strange woman loitering around the house.

She believed this woman to be the writer of the letters, and sent her fourteen-year-old son to watch her. The woman went to the Fourteenth Street Ferry, where, Mrs. Watson says, she turned on the boy, told him she knew him, sl

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

GOLD IMPORTS STEADILY INCREASING IN VOLUME.

The Amount Engaged up to Date About $12,000,000, of Which $1,748,000 Came in Yesterday—The Sub-Treasury Gets $500,000—The Money Situation More Hopeful—Stocks Higher and a Decided Improvement in Sentiment.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The importation of gold from Europe continues in large volume, the amount already arrived and engaged up to the close of business to-day being little short of $12,000,000. The first actual arrival of the yellow metal was by the Normannia this morning, and it amounted to $1,748,000. Of this amount $500,000 was at once turned into the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes. Further weakness in the exchange market insures a continuance of the movement for some time to come, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it will culminate before the monetary stringency has been completely relieved.

It is not expected, however, that immediate relief will come to the money market, particularly in view of the September settlements, which must be made early in the coming week. The demand from the West for the moving of the crops, although somewhat lighter in the last few days, is likely to be resumed at any moment, and to be a heavy drain upon the resources of the banks. The bank statement to be issued to-morrow will, it is thought, reflect with drawals of upward of $5,000,000, and it is figured that through operations with the Sub-Treasury there has been a further loss of $2,000,000. This loss in funds will, however, be offset in a measure by decreased deposits as the result of the calling of loans by several of the banks the reserves of which went last week below the legal requirements. The reserve, therefore, may not be greatly changed. The Clearing House Loan Committee held its usual session to-day, but in the absence of applications for certificates did nothing. The money market shows signs of impending ease, although as yet there has been no change in rates. The highest rate for call money was 8 per cent., but business was done at an average of 7 per cent.

Sentiment to-day was decidedly more cheerful, the result of the gold imports and also of the more aggressive attitude of the Administration in regard to the political campaign. The Harrison meeting at Carnegie Hall last evening, at considerable backing as many who have been hanging on the possibility of the election of Bryan. There is still uneasiness over the situation in Chicago, and a rather negative tone about Wall Street as the day for settlement, Sept. 1, approaches, but it is thought that several bookkeeping firms in that city may be compelled to suspend and that there may be temporary disturbance in consequence. Dispatches from Chicago say that Diamond Match, which sold at 222 the day before the Moore failure, was to-day at 125, without buyers. The suspension of the Stone City National Bank attracted little attention. The deposits amount to $881,070. The market closed with almost the highest prices of the day. There was an advance all the way from 1½ in St. Paul to 2¾ in Burlington. The general list showed corresponding improvement. The volume of business was restricted, the total shares being only 130,616 shares.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was less active. Call loans were made at 6 as per seat. The last loan was made at 7 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged, with 6 per cent. the best rate obtainable.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $71,153,007; balance, $5,002,697; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $240,762.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67. There were sales of 16,000 ounces at 67.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51¾@52¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,024,841 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,024 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,014 green.

Silver quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce. The following is a comparative statement of the gold and silver coin at the Mint:

	1896.	1895.
Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$850,620,748	
Imports for same period	19,686,932	
Net exports	$30,942,816	
Net exports to date, 1895	2,022,288	
Net exports to date, 1893	2,093,348	
Net exports to date, 1893	24,480,456	

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and weak. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅜@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅜ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.25 discount, buying; $1.50 discount, selling. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid, 75c discount asked.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Compared with the recent dullness, the railway bond market developed some activity, particularly in the early trade, and prices were generally better. The Atchison issues were in fair demand. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Dock 5s....2 | Gra. Short L. ds, s. f....1
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s....1 | P. & R. 1st pf. inc....1¾
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s....1 | P. & R. 2d pf. inc....1
A., T. & S. F. inc. 4s....1 | P. & R. gen'l 4s....1
Brook. Elevated 1st..1 | St. J. & G. I. 1st, s.r.1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s....1 | Southern Ry. 5s....2
L., N. A. & C. Con..5 | U. S. Cord. 1st, s. r.1
Mo., K. & Texas 2d..1½ | Wis. Cent. 1st, s. r..1½

DECLINED.

C. & O. 1st R. & A....½ | Mil., L. S. & W. 1st..1½
1st Con....1½ | N. Y. S. & W. gen'l..1
Kan. Pac. Con. 1st, s.r.2 | Toledo & O. C. 1st...1
Laclede Gas 1st....1½ | W. N. Y. & P. 1st...2

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The only change was a decline of ¼ in the fours, 1907, registered. The sales were $40,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 104¾; $50,000 do, coupon, at 116; $10,000 fours, 1925 coupon, at 112¾, seller 10 flat, and $50,000 do 112¾, regular way. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91½	..
4s, r., 1907	104½	105
4s, c., 1907	106	106½
4s, r., 1925	112¾	113
4s, c., 1925	112¾	113
5s, r., 1904	108½	109½
5s, c., 1904	108½	109½
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $14,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 55½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad Company, Samuel Carr, Chairman, announces that nearly 99 per cent. of all the bonds and stock have been deposited under the plan of reorganization, and has voted to declare the plan operative.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	137	137	137	137		138	145	10
American Cotton Oil pf	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞		43½	42½	0
American Express	108	108	108	108		105	110	8
American Spirits Mfg.	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅜	4⅝	5	700
American Spirits Mfg. pf	15½	16	15½	16	+4	15	17	1,402
*American Sugar Refineries	104⅝	105⅜	104½	105⅝	+1⅛	105⅜	105⅝	22,014
American Tobacco	56	58	56	57	+1	56	57½	4,510
At., T. & S. F. all in. pd	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜	10¾	10⅞	1,700
At., T. & S. F. pf	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅝	16½	17	443
Baltimore & Ohio	13	13½	13	13½	+½	13½	14½	1,100
*Bay State Gas	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+¼	..	16	200
Canada Southern	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	43⅛	+2⅛	43½	44	200
Canadian Pacific	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	+1⅛	57	58	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13	13	13	13	+⅜	12⅝	13	170
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	58⅜	60⅛	58⅜	60⅛	+2¼	60⅛	60¾	12,300
Chicago Gas	51⅛	52¼	51⅛	52⅛	+1	52¼	52⅝	2,750
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	64	65¼	64	65⅜	+1⅛	65⅜	65½	24,301
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	121	121	121	121	+2	121½	122½	202
Chicago & Northwestern	94	94½	94	94½	+1⅝	94½	94⅝	1,495
Chicago & Northwestern pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	140⅝	+3½	140½	..	100
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	53½	54⅞	53½	54⅝	+1⅝	54⅜	54⅝	2,480
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	22	22½	22	22⅜	+1	22⅜	28	1,055
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+⅜	16⅞	17	400
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	13¾	14	13¾	14	+⅜	13½	14½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	189	189½	189	189½	+1½	139	140	200
Delaware & Hudson	110¾	116¼	110¾	116	..	115	117¾	108
Del., Lack. & Western	146¾	146¾	146¾	146¾	+⅜	146	147	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	39	39	39	39	+1	39	39½	200
Erie	12	12	12	12	..	12⅜	12¾	1,020
General Electric	23	24½	23	23⅝	+⅞	23½	23⅞	1,805
Illinois Steel Company	40	40⅝	38⅜	39⅛	+1⅝	38	39	310
Laclede Gas	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛	18	19	100
Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	14	+⅛	13¾	14	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	+⅜	60	61	155
Lake Shore	139½	140¾	139½	140¾	+1½	140	141	370
Louisville & Nashville	38½	39⅝	38⅜	39⅝	+1⅝	39⅝	39⅞	6,775
Louis. N. A. & Chi. pf.	54	54	54	54	..	54	55	100
Manhattan Consolidated	79	79	78⅝	78⅝	-2	78⅝	79	4,035
Michigan Central	89	89	89	89	+1⅛	88	90	107
Minnesota Iron	43	43	43	43	..	43	..	300
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	20½	21	20½	21	+⅝	20⅝	21	400
Missouri Pacific	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	+⅛	16⅛	16⅝	430
*National Lead Company	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+1⅛	17¼	18⅝	200
National Lead Company pf	77	77	77	77	+2	76	78	270
New-Jersey Central	107	107	107	107	+1	106	107	1,300
New York Central	91¾	92⅜	91¾	92⅜	+1½	92	93	581
N. Y. Sus. & Western	7	7¼	7	7¼	..	6¾	7¼	50
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	17	17	17	17	+1	17¼	18	160
North American	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	-⅛	3¾	4	780
Northern Pacific pf	37⅜	38	37⅜	38	+⅝	37⅝	38	700
Northern Pacific pf. all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	+1⅛	16½	17⅜	160
Ontario & Western	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅝	12	12⅜	160
Pacific Mail	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+¼	17⅜	18	600
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	11½	11½	11½	11½	..	11	11½	160
Phila. & Read. 2d in. pd.	7½	7½	7	7⅝	-⅛	7⅝	8	4,080
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12	12	12	..	11	12	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	142	142	142	142	..	139	142	10
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	34¾	33⅜	34⅝	+⅞	34	34¼	305
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛	19⅝	17	100
Southern Railway	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+⅛	7¼	7⅝	160
Southern Railway pf	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+1⅝	19⅝	19⅞	1,717
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16½	17	16½	16¾	+⅛	16⅝	17	400
Texas Pacific	5	5	5	5	..	5	5½	1,087
United States Cordage	13	13	13	13	..	12½	13½	160
United States Express	35	35	35	35	-3	32	40	100
United States Leather pf	43½	44⅝	43½	44⅝	+1⅝	44⅜	45	2,000
United States Rubber	16	16	16	16	..	15	17	00
United States Rubber pf	70½	71	70½	71	+1	69	71⅝	332
Wabash pf	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+¾	12⅜	13	60
Western Union Telegraph	74½	76¾	74¾	75⅞	+1½	74	76½	18,614
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛	6¾	5⅞	900
Total								130,616

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	67	67	67	67	-½	66¾	67	16,000

Bonds.

Am. Dock & Imp 5s	119	L. & W. B. con. assented 4,000	102
Am. Sports Pub. Co 6s	6,000	L. N. A. & Chic. con. 6,000	80
Am. Tobacco 4s	63½	L. N. A. & Chic. G. M. 3,000	42½
Ark. & Texas 1st 6s	64	M. L. S. & Wester. 1st 1,000	124½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. 4s	64¾	M. St. P. Min. Pt. Div 2,000	98
Atch., Top. & S. F. adj. 4s	25	Terminal 5s 3,000	72
Atlantic Coast Line 4½s	105	M. & St. L. 1st 5s 2,000	94
Balt. & Ohio S. W. 3½s	88	Series A 1,000	91½
Bklyn. Elevated 1st 5s	107	Series B 1,000	77½
Bklyn. Elevated 2d 5s	104	Mo. Kan. & East. 1st 1,000	77½
Bklyn. Union Gas 6s	107	Mo. K. & Tex. 1st 4s 1,000	77½
Brunswick Ter. 6s	100	adjustment 4s 1,000	77
Buffalo, R. & P. 5s	107	2,000	77½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf. 6s	107	10,000	77½
Buffalo, R. & P. con. 5s	107	1,000	77½
Burl., C. R. & N. 5s	107	1,000	77½
Cent. Pac. 1st 6s	107	4,000	78
Central of Ga. 1st 5s	107	Mo. Kan. & Tex. 2d 10,000	38½
Central of Ga. 2d 5s	107	5,000	40
Central of Ga. 5s	107	5,000	40½
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s	107	Mob. & Ohio G. M. 4s 1,000	95
Chesapeake & Ohio 5s	107	Morris & E. con. gtd 1,000	153
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	107	N. Y. Sus. & West. G. M. 5,000	61
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	107	Nat. Ry. of Cal. 5s 5,000	94½
Chicago Gas 1st 5s	107	Oregon Improvement 1st 1,000	75
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 6s	107	Oreg. Short Line 6s 1,000	75
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 5s	107	Oreg. Short Line 6s 1,000	75
Chi., Mil. & St. P. 4s	107	Trust Co certfs 1,000	75
Chi. & Northwestern 7s	107	Pacific of Mo. 1st ext. 5s	107
Chi. & Northwestern 6s	107	Penn. & R. 1st gen. 6s	107
Chi. & Northwestern 5s	107	Trust Co certfs 2,000	107
Chi. & Northwestern 4

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St

Chemical National
270 Broadway

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
201 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization of

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Under Plan and Agreement dated March 16, 1896.
23 Wall Street, New-York.
August 21, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of stock, either common or preferred, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before September 15, 1896, make payment of all sums due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest thereon from the several dates when such sums were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of the stock deposited, will, upon September 15, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to have any rights or to be entitled to any benefits under the said Plan and Agreement in respect of any such stock or certificate. In every such case the stock deposited and the cash heretofore paid in respect thereof will vest in and belong to the Reorganization Managers, and may by them be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan and Agreement, and no certificate holder then in default as aforesaid will be entitled to the redemption of such certificate, or to the return of any stock thereby represented, or to have any further interest or rights in respect thereof.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Northern Pacific Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON
August 15, 1896.

The sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place September 23d, 1896, all holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the third installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on stock.
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on SEPTEMBER 4, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

PUBLICATION BY THE FIFTH AVENUE Bank of New-York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York:

Date.	Amount.	Name.	Known to Us.	Last Address.
July 17th, 1882.	$71.23	Mrs. Willie Barclay.		214 West 42d St.
Aug 28th, 1891.	142.57	Mary S. Penner, executrix.		5 Farragut Place, Morristown, N. J.
Dec. 4th, 1890.	112.12	Mary E. Mairs.		15 East 57th St.
Oct. 22d, 1879.	129.78	Jno. Aug. Pell.		305 Fifth Av.
Jan. 4th and 5th, 1887.	243.67	Mrs. William Remsen, Jr.		214 West 42d St.
Mar. 24th, and Apr 21st, 1879.	100.09	Ann C. Rodrigue.		"The Westmoreland," 4th Av. and 17th St.
Sept. 9th, 1882.	275 28	M. S. Wells.		561 5th Av.
Oct. 10th, 1890.	91.49	Lily Wilson.		272 Madison Av.

City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.:

A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York. A. S. FRISSELL.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Ctf. filed in New-York Co.

BENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.

This is to certify, that at a drawing held this sixth day of August, 1896, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at two o'clock in the afternoon the following twenty-four (24) Bonds of the Benderson Bridge Company, viz.:

50	721		1448
69	760		1475
94	817		1524
101	850		1638
110	928		1645
226	966		1735
420	1110		1791
503	1257		1878

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York on the first day of September, 1896, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27, 1884. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New-York, August 6th, 1896.
E. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Benderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn at sight.

Witness my hand and seal this sixth day of August, 1896.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
[Seal.]

OREGON SHORT LINE
& UTAH NORTHERN
Reorganization.

There having been deposited under the plan of reorganization, dated February 20, 1896, nearly ninety-nine per cent. of all the bonds and stock for the deposit of which provision was made in that plan, the Reorganization Committee has voted to declare said plan operative.

GEO. J. GOULD, EDWARD H. HARRIMAN, Chairman.

Boston, August 28, 1896.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK of the City of New-York of the money remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York:

W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J.	July, 1888			$63.90
P. W. Coogan, New-York City,	January, 1891			59.42
D. A. Dowling, New-York City,	January, 1897			55.11
David Horgan, 19 Second St.,	January, 1890			389.91
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St.,	November, 1872			60.38
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St.,	June, 1898.			51.13

Nelson G. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York City, in the State of New-York and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. NELSON G. AYRES,
Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1896. JOS. F. EHRET,
Notary Public, (No. 12,) New-York County.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 58, Drexel Building, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

26	1256	1584	1792	2103	2359 2797
38	1287	1585	1839	2120	2449 2860
91	1380	1589	1840	2123	2457 2869
105	1392	1618	1862	2124	2498 2886
121	1417	1625	1866	2128	2469 2923
126	1459	1666	1878	2134	2504 2956
153	1482	1667	1936	2155	2585 3137
198	1520	1672	1937	2170	2852 3148
422	1529	1709	1945	2186	2871 3217
1235	1551	1719	1947	2187	2728 3252
1358	1555	1747	1965	2231	2753 3260
1846	1563	1777	2043	2345	

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS of CREDIT

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK of the City of New-York of the money remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York:

W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J.	July, 1888			$63.90
P. W. Coogan, New-York City,	January, 1891			59.42
D. A. Dowling, New-York City,	January, 1897			55.11
David Horgan, 19 Second St.,	January, 1890			389.91
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St.,	November, 1872			60.38
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St.,	June, 1898.			51.13

Nelson G. Ayres, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York City, in the State of New-York and County of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. NELSON G. AYRES,
Sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1896. JOS. F. EHRET,
Notary Public, (No. 12,) New-York County.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS & BONDS.
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office 24 Pine Street.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2,
at 12:30 o'clock at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
150 shs. McDonald Nut Lock Co., (hypd.)
10 shs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

BETTER SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND PRICES HIGHER.

The West Was Higher and Cables Stronger—Wheat at the Close Was Strong—Corn Was Higher and Fairly Active—Provisions Firmer and Quiet—Cotton Active and Lower—Coffee Fairly Active and Steady.

There was a very fair speculative inquiry for grain at the advancing prices, with the strength imparted by the better news from the Western markets and the stronger cables, while foreign houses bought fair. Provisions were firmer on covering by September shorts. Cotton was active and lower, August being depressed by liquidation. Coffee was fairly active and about steady, with August lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20¾@
Corn, No. 2 mixed	26⅛@
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling, uplands	8 @
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.25 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	4.75 @
Beef, family	7.50 @ 8.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 19¾
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4⅝@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10⅝@
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5 @ 8
Copper, lake	10.65 @11.00
Lead	2.62½@ 2.70

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and closed steady at 1¼@1⅝c advance on better cables, higher West, and free local covering. Spot was held at 1½@1⅝c advance, which checked business....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern New-York at 1¾c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 8,400 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 146,121 bushels; receipts, 70,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 156,419 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ½@⅝c with the West and on better cables; closing firm, with a fair trade....Spot was dull and firm at ½@¾c advance. Sales, 40,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels yellow, 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms....Receipts, 194,575 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 345,886 bushels....Clearances hence, 80,380 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 82,095 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and partly ⅛c lower on light local trade....Spot were less active and steady.... Sales, 69,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white, 20¾@21c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c, with 10,000 bushels for export at 24¾c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; rejected white, 17c for 6,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 21½c; track mixed, 18@21¾c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 20@29c for 48,000 bushels....Receipts, 191,300 bushels; exports, 575 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	64⅜
September	505,000	63⅝@64⅞	64⅜
October	20,000	64 11-16@65⅜	65⅜
November	15,000	66 @66⅜	66⅜
December	1,815,000	67⅝@68 9-16	67⅞
May	70,000	70¾@71⅛	71⅛
Total	2,305,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	26½
September	170,000	26¼@26⅞	26⅞
October	215,000	27¼@27⅝	27⅜
December	55,000	28 11-16@29	29
May	50,000	31⅛@31¼	31½
Total	490,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	20½
September	25,000	20⅜@	20⅜
October	20,000	20⅝@20¾	20¾
December	5,000	21½@	
Total	50,000		

FLOUR—Market very firm and a light trade reported. Sales, 16,400 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents; 5,000 bbls clears, and 150 bbls extra, on private terms; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.65, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.55@$2.75, 6,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.65, 900 bbls bakers' extra at $2.75, and 1,500 bbls Kansas, on private terms....Arrivals, 9,464 bbls and 45,570 sacks; exports, 6,283 bbls and 7,940 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,097 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 32c for old.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 39½@40c, free on board; No. 1, 38c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 73c bid, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Easy, active and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.50; cut, $3.35@$4; ground, $3.40@$3.60; No. 2 pearled barley, $4.50.

FEED—Quiet and steady....We quote: No. 50, and 50 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The new season is opening under peculiar conditions, and the entire interest appears puzzled over its prospects. The mills feel that they had ought to take on supplies of seed, yet are somewhat paralyzed over the prices by comparison with the values of the oil. The best rate that they could afford for the seed is $7 per ton, at the stations in the southeast coast States; many of the mills could not see a profit on their contracts at that low figure, it looks as though the seed would not come out, and it is a lower basis than the planters have ever accepted, while they are expecting that the farmers will pay more money for fertilizing purposes. Then, again, in Texas the range of bid prices on the seed is $5@$6.50 per ton, and the higher price only paid where a little oil had been sold ahead with an absolute necessity in obtaining the seed to fill the oil contracts. The situation then is that the seed is not likely to be furnished at the prices the mills can afford to pay, and that the early production of the oil at least is likely to be light unless the mills practically speculate in a higher price for oil. It will be two months before the new oil can be received at all freely, and the holders of the old supplies are figuring that they may get some benefit from the statistical conditions and general features for the new oils. However, the tone of the cottonseed oil fat products is not at all encouraging for oil, and there is generally a mixed-up condition of affairs. To sell spot lots on the dull demand, with infrequent inquiries from superiors, slight concessions are necessary, with prime now at 22½c bid and 23c asked. The mills are not offering new crude for future deliveries....LARD OIL was in firm demand at 39@41c for prime city....LINSEED OIL was steady and moderately active at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Aug. 28.—Oil closed at $1.05, Standard Oil Company's price, $1.05.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Recovered in tone and made some advance, the gain on pork, 12½ points, lard 7½@10 points, and bacon 7½ points. The strength was more through some demand to cover September contracts and the belief of further short interest that way, with the transferring of contracts from September to January temporarily over. Some influence was from more moderate receipts of hogs and higher grain. There was no increase of export interest, Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 12,000 head.

LARD—There was no increase of the export demand, which ran in a reserved way, and on realizing, the latter trading when more of a short interest appeared on September, while there was less desire to shift deals from September to January; the packers were making strong efforts to keep the differences between the months well up to the recent range. The sentiment on grain had something to do with the firmness. August option there closed at $5.02½; September was at $5.55@$5.65, closing at $5.62½; October at $5.62½@$5.75½, closing at $5.70; January at $6.80@$6.90, closing at $6.90 asked. Here there was a fair export demand, and 400 bbls were sold....Quotations: Mess, in job lots, $7.25@$8.25; family mess, $10@$11; short clear, $8.50@$10.

BACON—Made an advance of 5@7½ points on short ribs at the West, with a better inquiry to cover contracts, where August closed at $5.25; September was at $5.20@$5.25, closing at $5.25 asked; October at $5.27½@$5.32½, closing at $5.32½ asked; January at $5.45@$5.50, closing at $5.50 asked.

CUT MEATS—There was a steady demand for city meats, and with the reduced stock prices were firmly held; sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 14-lb average, at 4¾c; 8,000 do, 12-lb average, at 5c; 3,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 5¼c; 60 boxes clear bellies at 6½c, and in Western meats, 75 for California hams, on private terms; 150 tcs skinned hams, at 9¾c, and 125,000 lb green hams on private terms; city-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾c bid; pickled hams, 9@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3½c.

BEEF—Was quiet and very steady....Quotations: Packed, $6.50@$7.50; do in tierces, $9@$9.50; family, $7.50@$8.50; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $8.50@$10, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers were moderate buyers at steady prices; $14 quoted at the West and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were hardly changed in price here....Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4⅝c; 160 lb, 4⅝@4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5⅛c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c. Receipts at the West, 40,393 head; same time last year, 39,433 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; irregular, $2.55@$3.45. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,077 head; steady; $2.85@$3.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,000 head; 5c lower; $2.90@$3.45. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady $3.20@$3.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 703 head; $2.50@$3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,500 head; strong; $2.90@$3.80. Omaha—Receipts, 2,000 head; strong; 5c higher; $2.60@$3.70.

TALLOW—Shippers failed to meet views of melters, who were uniform in their holding of 3¼c for city, in hhds. The demand was on French account, and not energetic, more for moderate quantities, and 3¾c, the best bid, although efforts were made to get melters to say that they would sell at 3 3-16c. Refusals were taken at 3¼c, but nothing had come of them. If it were not for the special export demand, the trading would be slack and suffering from the supply, as home buyers are very indifferent; a lot of 50 hhds city was obtained at 3⅜c by the local consumers. Of country-made, sales of 275,000 lb, in lots, chiefly for export, at 3½@3¾c, mainly at 3 5-16@3⅜c for best grades. In edible grade, sales of 120 tcs at 3¾c; 50 tcs at 3 11-16c, and 100 tcs at 3¾c, the higher prices for best city, pkgs free. In Chicago the tone was stronger, with 3¾c bid for prime packers' and 3½c asked, and small offerings; sales of 75,000 lb No. 2 at 2¼c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was unimportant business by reason of the strong holding at 4¾c, with demand from the local refiners at 4c. In lard stearine, an inactive market, with Western offered at 4½c and city at 4¾c. In oleo oil sale of 85 tcs United at Rotterdam at 33 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and steady, with August 15 points down and other months 5 points up, and trading local. Havre was steady and unchanged, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ points decline....Spot Rio quiet and steady at 10⅜c for No. 7 sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 10⅜c; 2,500 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Savanilla, and 100 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 3,250 bags at 9.20c; total, 9,250 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 750 bags at 10.10c; 500 bags at 10.25c; September, 2,000 bags at 9.85c; October, 500 bags at 9.95c, 250 bags at 9.50c; November, 250 bags at 9.30c; December, 1,500 bags at 9.25c, 2,000 bags at 9.20c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.25c; May, 1,500 bags at 9.25c; July, 500 bags at 9.30c; 250 bags at 9.25c; 750 bags at 9.30c; total, 11,750 bags. Total for day, 15,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 9.20@9.25c; February, 9.20@9.25c; March, 9.20@9.25c; April, 9.20@9.25c; May, 9.20@9.25c; June, 9.25@9.30c; July, 9.25@9.30c; August, 9.95@10.20c; September, 9.80@9.90c; October, 9.50@9.55c; November, 9.25@9.3 c; December, 9.20@9.25c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	191,114
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,854
Total stock in New-York to-day	183,260
Total stock in Baltimore	8,756
Deliveries yesterday	1,647— 7,109
Total stock in New-Orleans	18,211
Deliveries yesterday	320—12,891
	20,000
Total stock in United States	203,260
Afloat from Rio per steam. to Aug 27	109,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 27	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 27	8,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 27	8,000
	284,000
Total	487,260
Same time 1895	540,883

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and showed less excitement, with trading chiefly local scalping, and August 29 points down through liquidation, and other months 10@15 points off. Liverpool was quiet at 16-32 points decline. Spot was quiet and 1-16c decline. Sales, 845 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.43@7.45	7.53	7.45	3,900
September	7.40@7.47	7.58	7.42	7,500
October	7.50@7.56	7.69	7.53	24,600
November	7.52@7.53	7.62	7.51	10,400
December	7.58@ ..	7.70	7.55	67,100
January	7.62@7.63	7.73	7.60	83,200
February	7.67@7.68	7.78	7.68	4,200
March	7.72@ ..	7.81	7.71	7,000
April	7.76@7.78	7.82	7.79	500
May	7.80@7.82	7.89	7.80	1,700
Total				203,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 13,493 bales, against 3,634 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Holders of domestic marrow beans take quite a firm view of the position, and while average best lots are offered at $1.20, a little more is asked for some of the favorite brands in large-size barrels, the chief demand for which is from the South, and this has been the strong feature of the market; small white beans are unchanged; steady for best grades; a little more interest in white kidney, with a few sales at $1.25; shippers have taken some lots of red kidneys at $1.30, part of which will not go out until next week; turtle soup are quieter and a little more in buyers' favor; not much doing in California beans; green peas slow.

Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, do, medium, $1.05@1.05; do, peas, $1.02½@$1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, choice, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.15@$1.17½; do, lima, California, $1.60@$1.62½; green peas, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 67½c.

BUTTER—Fairly active for choice; steady. Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western inflation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11½c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Demand generally light; prices unchanged....State, large, full cream, 5@8c; small, new, 6@8c; part skims, new, 2@3c.

EGGS—Price in fair demand; steady; demand; steady....State, 12½@16c; Western, 12½@15c; do, case, $1@$2.50.

GAME—There is a fair demand for small lots of choice game birds in perfect condition, and prices for such are steadily maintained. Many of the receipts, however, are more or less out of order on arrival, and such are of uncertain value. We quote: Grouse and partridges, choice, per pair, 75c@$1; woodcock, choice, per pair, 90c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, choice, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, choice, per dozen, $1@$1.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples are quite liberal and market is weak, except for fancy large varieties, either red or green, which sold promptly at full prices. Barlett pears in liberal supply, but selling well and rated steady at yesterday's decline. Other varieties in light supply and selling well when choice. Receipts of peaches were very large to-day, Pennsylvania Hale's Early bringing 44.50@$5 per basket, and the condition of the fruit was poor. Baskets ranged at 25@50c; the great bulk of sales at 30@40c. Some fancy Maryland carriers realized $2 or more, with sales ranging down to 50@75c. Receipts from Jersey continue very limited. Plums in heavy supply and weaker; green gages do not exceed 20@25c, and 35c is extreme for finest large varieties. Grapes in heavy supply and lower. Delaware and Niagara rarely reach $1, and most sales of black varieties were from 50c to 65c per case. Basket stock sells slowly at the low figures quoted. Huckleberries plenty and low. Fancy muskmelons wanted, but poor stock very dull and irregular, with some lots not bringing expenses. Watermelons in light receipt, but generally of poor to fair quality, and prices range low, owing to the very limited demand. Receipts to-day, 5 carloads. We quote: Apples, choice, large, per bbl, $1.75@$2; do, common to prime, 50c@$1.60; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $2.50@$3.75; do, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; do, Seckel, per bbl, $3@$4; do, per keg, $1.50@$2; do, Duchess, per bbl, $2.25@$2.75; do, Beurre d'Anjou, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, Flemish Beauty, per bbl, $2@$3; do, per keg, $1@$1.25; do, Sconter, per bbl, $2@$2.50; do, other cooking varieties, $1.50@$2.25; peaches, Western Maryland, per handle basket, 35@65c; do, per carrier, 50c@$2; do, Delaware and Maryland, crates, 35c@$1; do, baskets, 25@50c; do, Jersey, baskets, 25@40c; plums, per 10-lb basket, 15@35c; grapes, Niagara, per case, 75c@$1; do, Delaware, 65c@$1; do, Concord, Moore's Early and Worden, 50@65c; do, Wyoming, 50@75c; do, Delawars, per small basket, 12@15c; do, black kinds, per large basket, 12@15c; do, per small basket, 6@8c; do, Concord, Western New-York, per large basket, 14@15c; huckleberries, per quart, 4@7c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $2@$3; do, Hackensack, seed, 50c@$1.50; do, Jenny Lind and Gem, 50c@$3.50; do, Anne Arundel, 75c@$1.25; watermelons, per carload, $50@$125; do, per 100, $5@$20. DRIED—A few small lots of new evaporated apples arrived to-day, but there is not much improvement in the quality, and buyers are giving them but little attention. Old evaporated are dragging, and the feeling is slightly weaker. Sun-dried without demand of importance from either home trade or exporters, and values are nominal. Raspberries exceedingly dull and weak; doubtful if 14c could be exceeded for best stock. Cherries are dull; so also are blackberries. Huckleberries not in large supply, but seldom inquired for. California apricots steady. Prunes working out only in a small way. We quote: Apples, fancy, 1895, 5½c; do, prime to choice, 4@5c; do, common to fair, 2¾@3¼c; do, sun dried, Southern, 2@2½c; do, State and Western, 2½@3½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 3@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 14@14½c; cherries, 1896, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8½@9c; huckleberries, 1896, 7½@8c; do, 1895, 6¼@7c; raspberries, 4¼@5c; apricots, California, 7½@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 2½@3½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts were confined to a few coops of express stock, though a car in late yesterday was mostly handled this morning. Stock has cleaned up from first hands quite closely, and market generally steady, though speculators have probably over two carloads of fowls, which they are carrying over into next week. Outlook is somewhat uncertain in view of the heavy receipts expected. We quote: Chickens, per lb, 10½@11c; fowls, per lb, 9½c; roosters, per lb, 5½@6c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern, 40@50c; geese, Western, per pair, $1@$1.25; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, old, per pair, 25c; do, young, 15@20c.

DRESSED—The market cleaned up very closely last night of Western fowls and chickens, and with moderate supplies to-day prices are well sustained. While the demand is not specially active, still it is about sufficient to absorb the offerings, and the market is cleaning on the basis of 10½@11c for choice chickens and dry-picked fowls. Scalded fowls generally sell at 10½c, though a shade more is occasionally reached from outlet-town buyers. Near-by chickens, for choice, but average grades slow and irregular. Eastern and Long Island Spring ducks continue plenty, and selling slowly for current use, though the surplus is going into freezers, which prevents any material weakness. Western ducks continue dull and irregular. Eastern geese sell slowly. Old turkeys scarce and wanted. Spring turkeys are rarely of desirable quality and prices uncertain. Tame squabs plenty; dull and irregular. We quote: Turkeys, prime mixed weights, 12@12½c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 15@16c; do, ordinary, 11@14c; do, Pennsylvania, 11@15c; do, scalded, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; do, scalded, choice, 10½@11c; do, mixed weights, 9½@10c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, choice, 10c; do, scalded, choice, 10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, 12@13c; do, Pennsylvania and Virginia, 9@11c; do, Western, 7@9c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 12@14c; squabs, per dozen, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Long Island, $7@$1.12; Jersey, 75c@$1; sweets, $1.12@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@$3.50; onions, per bbl, $1.25@$2.75; tomatoes, per box, 10@25c; cucumbers, per 1,000, 25c@$2.50; corn, per 100, 25@75c; peas, per bag, $1@$2.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Moderately active; steady....New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@21c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@32c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 25@27c.

RICE—Full prices rule, with distributions of a moderate character....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; heads, 6c; Patna, 4@4¾c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¾@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was a trifle easier and in better demand. Sales, 2,850 tons of Java centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 5-16c....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw sugars, 96° test, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅝....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@4½c; softs, 3⅝@4¾c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was a good trade in bricks in the middle of the week, but the demand fell off yesterday and to-day. Prices have practically remained the same. North River special bricks are worth $4.75@$5 per 1,000; Haverstraw, hard, No. 1, $4.50@$4.75; Haverstraw, hard, No. 2, $4@$4.25; up-river, hard, $3.75@$4; Jerseys, $3.50@$4.25; pale, $3.75@$4; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $10.50; Philadelphia front, $20; Trenton front, $18....Rosendale cement is steady and is worth $2@2.85 per bbl; American Portland, $2.50@$3; Belgian Portland, $1.80; English Portland, $2; German Portland, $2@$2.35....Lime is quiet. Rockland common lime is worth 60c per bbl, and do, finishing, 75c; State common lime, 60c, and do, finishing, $1@$1.40; hair are not offering freely, and the demand is light. Sales were made at $1.55@$1.60 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—New hay is arriving quite freely, and generally showing very good quality; demand is fair, with sales from 85c down. Old hay commands 90@92½c for prime, with occasional sales higher, and under grades lower as quoted. Straw in moderate supply and held steady, but dull. We quote: Hay, new, per 100 lb, 85@85c; do, old, prime, 90@92½c; do, No. 2 to No. 1, 65@87½c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, crash, 40@50c; do, clover and clover mixed, 75@77½c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 100 lb, 65@80c; do

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

IMPROVING BUSINESS DONE BY THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Assets and Earnings Increased, Equipment Notes Were Retired, and the Fiscal Year Closed with No Floating Debt—Tracks Laid with Steel Rails, Wooden Bridges Superseded, and Shops and Terminals Provided—Large Receipts from Mines.

Gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, as shown in the second annual report, mailed yesterday to stockholders were $19,082,247, an increase of $1,967,456 over those of the preceding year. Net earnings reached $5,630,799, an increase of $578,862. Surplus, after paying interest and rentals, amounted to $556,478, against $899,744 for the preceding year. The financial condition of the company is shown to be very strong. It has no floating debt and has had none since its organization. Excess of current assets over current liabilities at the close of the year was about $1,000,000.

The company retired by cash payments during the year $351,062 of equipment trust notes created by the old company and the receivers, and made sinking fund payments on account of equipment bonds to the extent of $172,026. At the close of the year the total amount of equipment trust notes outstanding was only $577,027. The company expended for new construction and improvements $758,842, consisting chiefly of real estate and terminal improvements at Norfolk, Pinner's Point, and Atlanta, and the new shops at Knoxville, Tenn.; Atlanta, Ga., and Salisbury, N. C. It also purchased new equipment to the amount of $1,662,987, paying cash therefor. No equipment trusts have been created by the company since its organization, and no new contracts are in hand. No new construction and improvements are in progress, except at the Salisbury shops, which will be completed before Oct. 1. When these are finished all the large needed improvements upon the line as contemplated after the reorganization of the old companies will have been substantially completed.

Expenses for the year, which were 70.49 per cent. of the gross earnings, as compared with 71.57 per cent. for the year previous, include many improvements in the physical condition of the property, which add to its value and to the economy of operation, but which have not been capitalized. Nearly 200 miles of new heavy steel rails have been laid during the year, making in all over 500 miles laid within the last two years. Many wooden bridges and trestles have been replaced by steel structures, and others filled with earth or stone, the expense of which has all been charged to operations.

One of the most striking features of the report is that only about 15 per cent. of the tonnage of the company was composed of agricultural products, less than 4 per cent. being cotton, while more than 40 per cent. was received from mines and mining industries, and more than 20 per cent. consisted of the products of manufactories. It is encouraging, in connection with Southern industries, to note that during the year immediately contiguous to the lines of this company $4,000,000 has been expended in new cotton mills already finished, and that at the close of the year additional plants of this character, to cost about $2,500,000, were in process of construction.

The general balance sheet as of June 30 shows:

ASSETS.	1896.	Changes.	
Road	$8,51,071,030	Dec.	$390,951
Equipment	11,23,400	Inc.	1,028,742
Securities	17,72,800	Inc.	7,317,097
Material and supplies	1,745,624	Inc.	824,004
Insurance paid	18,497	Inc.	17,881
Cash	5,014,850	Inc.	1,163,337
Total	$284,897,679	Inc.	$9,956,358
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$74,300,000	Inc.	$30,000
Funded debt	76,748,900	Inc.	1,103,500
Outstanding securities	24,12,800	Dec.	13,500
Equipment mortgages	125,000	Dec.	20,000
Equipment notes	577,027	Dec.	351,062
Equipment other lines	7,05	Dec.	41,115
Interest and rentals	602,554	In.	39,295
Taxes	250,053	Dec.	22,411
Reserve	120,883	Dec.	324,431
Sundries	20,384	Inc.	18,470
Current liabilities	4,650,424	Inc.	878,045
Profit and loss	1,432,222	Inc.	556,478
Total	$284,897,679	Inc.	$9,956,358

President Samuel Spencer says that, considering the depression in general business, the operations of the company for the year may be regarded as satisfactory.

Railroad Figures for 1895.

According to the advance sheets of the introduction to Poor's Manual for 1896 the length of railroad tracks laid up to Dec. 31, 1895, was 180,553.37 miles, a net increase for the year of 1,627.59 miles. The total mileage of railroads completed at the close of companies' fiscal years ended in 1895, was 179,821.26 miles, and the total liabilities and assets of these companies were $11,679,190,611 and $12,023,524,355, respectively. Total revenue train mileage for the fiscal year 1895 was 834,163,403. Passengers carried numbered 543,974,263, and the tons of freight moved one mile aggregated 88,567,770,891. Total traffic revenue of the companies was $1,036,139,995, and the operating expenses were $763,943,151, leaving net earnings of $272,196,454, which, added to other receipts, including rentals, received by lessor companies amounting to $113,765,075, makes a total available revenue of $436,964,529. Total payments from available revenue, including interest on bonds, dividends, rentals, &c., were $431,801,811, which leaves a surplus over fixed charges and miscellaneous payments of $5,162,718.

These figures do not include the elevated railroads in the State of New-York. Capital stock, bonded debt, and unfunded debt of the elevated railroads of New-York and Brooklyn for the fiscal year of 1895 were $121,415,422. The gross and net earnings of these roads were $12,144,662, and $4,360,262 respectively. In the same time they paid out in interest on bonds $2,999,014. In other interest $24,580, and in dividends $1,800,000. The capital stock and bonded and unfunded debts of the surface railroads of the United States for the fiscal year of 1895 were $11,241,579,033. Gross and net earnings of these roads were $1,066,139,925 and $323,136,454, respectively, and the disbursements for interest on bonds amounted to $230,994,229. Other interest was $8,191,635 and dividends $81,375,744.

Business of Pennsylvania System.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 28.—Following is the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of July and seven months of 1896, with the same periods of 1895:

Pennsylvania Railroad, lines directly operated,) gross earnings, month of July, decrease, $156,800; seven months, increase, $539,900; expenses, month of July, decrease, $59,000; seven months, increase, $819,900; net earnings, month of July, decrease, $97,200; seven months, decrease, $230,000.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, (directly operated,) gross earnings, month of July, decrease, $330,900; seven months, increase, $378,400; expenses, month of July, decrease, $83,000; seven months, increase, $316,600; net earnings, month of July, decrease, $247,900; seven months, increase, $61,800.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, gross earnings, month of July, decrease, $158,800; seven months, increase, $506,300; expenses, month of July, decrease, $96,500; increase, $1,168,800; net earnings, month of July, decrease, $92,100; seven months, decrease, $668,800.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, gross earnings, month of July, decrease, $368,300; seven months, increase, $358,300; expenses, month of July, decrease, $130,900; seven months, increase, $295,200; net earnings, month of July, decrease, $237,400; seven months, increase, $63,100.

Cut Rates Wipe Out Profits.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The Lake Superior Steamboat Line yesterday announced a rate of 15 cents first-class and 6 cents for all the lettered carload classes from Chicago to St. Paul. The Lake Michigan Car Ferry Line responded with a rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freight lower than fourth from Chicago to St. Paul. The Car Ferry cannot possibly make any money on these rates. Out of a five-cent rate from Chicago to St. Paul it must give 2½ cents to the "Soo" line. Besides, it will have to pay for the use of terminals and the handling of the freight at Chicago and Peshtigo, bear the expenses of a 300-mile trip on Lake Michigan from Chicago to Peshtigo, and then haul the freight about seventy-five miles on its Wisconsin and Michigan Railroad to a connection with the "Soo" line. The Lake Superior Steamboat Line can better afford to make such rates, as it has to give up only one-third of the through rate to St. Paul to the St. Paul and Duluth Railway and the ballance is all its own.

The Chicago-St. Paul roads have practically retired from the conflict, and will make no further reductions until the issue between the Lake Superior Steamboat Line and the Car Ferry Line has been determined. At a meeting of the traffic officials of the Chicago-St. Paul roads held in this city yesterday, it was decided not to go below the rate of 10 cents on carload freight, and the rates of perishable commodities, which had been materially reduced, were ordered to be restored.

Blue Laws in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 28.—The Southern Express Company has brought action against the Seaboard Air Line in order to fight the decision of the Asheville Magistrate that no express matter save perishable articles can be transported in North Carolina on trains on Sunday. The Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway have both issued notices to the Southern Express Company that orders had been issued forbidding the carrying of such express matter. Last Sunday this order went into effect and was rigidly carried out. Judge Robinson to-day, upon application of Fleming G. Dubignon of Georgia and F. H. Busbee of Raleigh, attorneys for the Southern Express Company, granted an order restraining the Seaboard Air Line from refusing to carry express matter on Sundays. It is set forth in the express company's plea for a restraining order that it has a contract with the Seaboard Air Line for the transportation of express matter on double daily trains, including Sundays; that the enforcement of the order would be most disastrous to its business, and that carrying matter on Sundays is not a violation of the State code. The case will be argued before Judge Robinson at Goldsboro on Sept. 10, and in the meantime there will be no stoppage of Sunday express traffic of any kind.

Railway Men and Matters.

—Papers were filed at Waterloo, Iowa, yesterday, transferring the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Co. A form of lease was executed to the United States Trust Company of New-York for $4,575,000. The line is seventy-nine miles long and extends from Waterloo to Lyle, Minn. The sale was under foreclosure.

—On Sept. 1 Northern Pacific will quit the Minneapolis Union Station for the St. Paul Station, and will then give up Great Northern tracks. It is the intention in that the death of the old company nullifies its contracts. Litigation is expected.

—Georgia and Alabama earnings for the week ending Aug. 23 were $18,270, against $10,256 for the corresponding week last year. For three weeks in August earnings were $55,936, against $42,949 last year, an increase of $20,985, or 58 per cent.

—The Illinois Central Railroad has taken a stand in the rate war on packing house products for export, and has made a reduction of 5 cents per hundred pounds on those commodities from St. Louis to New-Orleans.

—P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and head of the largest labor union in the country, said in Cleveland yesterday that 90 per cent. of the railroad men of the country would vote for sound money.

—Work on the Gulf and Ship Island Road in Southern Mississippi has been nearly completed. The road was practically built eight years ago and has now been rebuilt.

—Jersey Central is building a short line connecting the canal branch of the Lehigh and Susquehanna with the Erie and Wyoming Road.

—The Secretary of the Interior has approved patents for 685,206 acres of land to the Union Pacific. The land is all in Nebraska.

—Cut rates on live stock from the West to Chicago is the next thing probable in the Western rate situation.

CLUBS MUST PAY THE TAX.

Warned that They Come Under the United States Revenue Laws.

The social clubs that have been organized in Brooklyn since the Raines law went into effect, for the purpose of evading the law, have received a letter from Collector of Internal Revenue John C. Kelley, calling their attention to the provisions of the Federal internal revenue law relative to persons or organizations that sell or offer for sale spirits, wines, or malt liquors in less quantities than five gallons. They are informed that they are required to render a full return, verified by oath or affirmation, of their liability to special tax as retail liquor dealers.

The collector says that violations of the above statute will be referred to the United States District Attorney for prosecution unless attended to at once.

A number of the clubs have paid the special tax, fearing arrest and prosecution, but it is believed that there are over 500 clubs that have not paid the tax. A reasonable time will be allowed for the clubs to pay up, and then the matter will be placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney for action.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair weather, light northwesterly winds, becoming variable, slight changes in temperature. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, easterly winds, no change in temperature. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except on the coast, local rains, northeasterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, local rains, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair in northern portions, local showers in southern portions, northeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, easterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, partly cloudy weather, possibly local showers, southerly winds. INDIAN TERRITORY and OKLAHOMA, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer. ARKANSAS, fair, slightly warmer, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, fair weather, slightly warmer, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer, light southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, warmer, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, IOWA, and MISSOURI, generally fair, slightly warmer, light to fresh southerly winds. KANSAS, partly cloudy weather, possibly light local showers, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. NEBRASKA, generally fair, possibly local showers in western portion, southerly winds, warmer in eastern and cooler in western portions. MINNESOTA, fair, probably followed by showers in northern portion, variable winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in the afternoon or night, slightly cooler, variable winds. COLORADO, probably local showers, partly cloudy weather, warmer in the northern portion, variable winds. WYOMING, local showers, slightly warmer, westerly winds. MONTANA, generally fair, cooler, westerly winds.

A Lamp for Sale.

From The Philadelphia Call.

An Irishman went to a second-hand store and offered a lamp for sale. Learning that it was the only one he possessed, the storekeeper asked why he wanted to part with it.

"Oh," he replied, "I wouldn't want to sell it if it weren't for the raison I want the money to buy some oil to put in it."

THE WOES OF AN INVENTOR.

Averill's Priceless Ash-Brick Discovery Jeopardized by Publicity.

George F. Averill, who claims that he holds a contract with the city that will make him worth millions of dollars within the next twenty-five years, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Mrs. Margaret A. Diamond of 384 West Thirty-second Street.

Averill says he is forty-six years old, and lives at 243 West Ninety-ninth Street. He claims that by his contract he will procure from the city for one year, free of charge, all of the ashes that the "white wings" under Col. Waring have been accustomed to cast into the sea. With these ashes he intends to make a new kind of concrete brick, both for dwellings and street paving, which he thinks is far superior in every way to the most expensive brick now in use. He says that he has already forty-two brick kilns ready for work in this city, and expects to have eleven more ready within two weeks, by which time the contract is to take effect.

He says he can manufacture a building brick in ten hours, while other brick of the same quality require several weeks to make. He also believes that with the same product of his furnaces he can pave streets in a manner that will be far superior to asphalt and will cost only about a fourth as much. After the first year, he says, he will have to pay the city $25 a load for all of the material he uses.

Mrs. Diamond owns the house at 218 West Forty-second Street. Four months ago Averill signed a ten-year lease with her for the possession of it. He agreed to pay $1,800 a year, and did pay one month's rent in advance. Mrs. Diamond says that he refused to pay more. Several days ago she had him evicted.

In the house were models belonging to Averill which he values at $25,000. Some of these were placed on the sidewalk and removed. Three days ago Mrs. Diamond called at the house and found that some one had carried away lead pipe, window sashes, and a force pump, valued in all at $500. She suspected Averill. She got a warrant for his arrest at Jefferson Market Court. It was given to Detective Daniel Dugan to execute. Dugan arrested Averill at his home yesterday afternoon.

Averill declared to Magistrate Brann that he was innocent of the charge. He asked that his examination be postponed until he could get a lawyer. Magistrate Brann adjourned the hearing of the case until this morning at 9 o'clock. Averill was held meanwhile in $1,000 bail, which he could not furnish. He feared newspaper publicity. He said it might affect his contract with the city.

BOY'S STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE

Left Sitting on a Dock by His Companions.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Michael Daly, six years old, who lived with his parents at the corner of Manor Avenue and Wilhelm Street, Harrison, with two companions, one named Harlett and the other Mooney, went to the gravel dock at the Passaic River yesterday afternoon. The two last named, according to their story, went in bathing and left Daly on the dock to watch their clothes.

When they were ready to go home, they claim Daly told them that he was not going yet, so they left him there. It is now feared the latter fell off the dock and was drowned, that is, if the story told by the boys is true. At all events, he has not been seen since.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5.23	Sun sets...6.39
Moon rises...9.12	

HIGH WATER AUG. 29.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:54 A. M.	11:15 A. M.	1:04 P. M.
11:06 P. M.	11:26 P. M.	

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY) AUG. 29.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Aug. 26
City of Rome	Glasgow	Aug. 22
El Monte	New Orleans	Aug. 22
Elwick	Gibraltar	Aug. 19
Etruria	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Handel	St. Lucia	Aug. 24
La Bourgogne	Havre	Aug. 22
Pawnee	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Aug. 15
Seine	London	Aug. 14
Seminole	Jacksonville	Aug. 27

SUNDAY, AUG. 30.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 19
British King	Antwerp	Aug. 16
Croft	Dundee	Aug. 16

MONDAY, AUG. 31.

Mohawk	London	Aug. 20
Mohican	Cardiff	Aug. 17
Saale	Bremen	Aug. 22
State of California	Glasgow	Aug. 21

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 25
Biela	St. Lucia	Aug. 25
Friesland	Antwerp	Aug. 22
J. W. Taylor	St. Lucia	Aug. 25

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

Aachen	Bremen	Aug. 21
Havel	Bremen	Aug. 25
Segurança	Havana	Aug. 29
Thuringia	Hamburg	Aug. 19
Teutonic	Liverpool	Aug. 26

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
New-York	Aug. 29	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Aug. 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Aug. 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	Aug. 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alvena	Aug. 29	Kingston	24 State St.
Knickbocker	Aug. 29	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ems	Aug. 29	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Aug. 29	St. Marks	44 State St.
Alps	Aug. 29	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Mississippi	Aug. 29	London	1 Broadway.
Panama	Aug. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Advance	Aug. 31	Colon	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Sept.	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Auranfa	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept.	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Sept.	Havana	113 Wall St.
Caracas	Sept.	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Normannia	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept.	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal	Sept.	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept.	London	1 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Sept.	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Sept.	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Lania	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept.	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Sept.	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Werra	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Sept.	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept.	Colon	29 Broadway.
Yeendam	Sept.	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Amphoria	Sept.	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept.	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept.	Hamburg	4 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Sept.	London	37 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept.	Havre	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Sept.	La Guayra	3 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Sept.	Bremen	135 Front St.
Paris	Sept.	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept.	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept.	Antwerp	29 Broadway.
Edam	Sept.	Amsterdam	6 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	Sept.	Glasgow	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept.	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	Sept.	Liverpool	7 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept.	Bremen	4 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept.	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Sept.	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept.	London	1 Broadway.
Westerwald	Sept.	Pern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Obdam	Sept.	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept.	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Sept.	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept.	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept.	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept.	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept.	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept.	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Aug. 28.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:26 A. M. Time of passage, 6 days 2 hours 51 minutes.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Forth, London Aug. 15, with mdse to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Aug. 20, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Scandia, (Ger.,) Kuhn, Hamburg Aug. 16, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Owen, Patras July 28, via Gibraltar Aug. 14, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrive at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 25, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Ohio, Hoggs, Southampton Aug. 19, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

Ship Ardmore, (of Glasgow,) White, London 27 ds, with chalk to J. F. Whitney & Co.—vessel to Gustavus Heye.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., north, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Curacao, for St. Thomas and Maracaibo; Usk, for Bangor; Clearwater, for Mobile; Algonquin, for Charleston; Colorado, for Brunswick.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from Bremerhaven for New-York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Tringvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York Aug. 15 for Christiania, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, sld. from Genoa for New-York Aug. 25.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Capt. Enwright, from New-York July 16, arr. at Buenos Ayres Aug. 10.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from New-York July 30, arr. at Genoa Aug. 25.

SS Odam, (Dutch,) Capt. Fousen, from New-York Aug. 15, arr. at Rotterdam Aug. 26.

SS Queen Olga, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York, July 9, arr. at Singapore yesterday.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Capt. Shew, from New-York Aug. 12 for Aden, Singapore, Shanghai, &c., arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:25 P. M. to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Savage, from New-York Aug. 12, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Benn, (Ger.,) Capt. Winckel, from New-York, arr. at Bremerhaven at 10 A. M. to-day.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
90 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a. p. $4
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50; a. p. $4
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Folkestone, Eng.....West Cliff Hotel, e. p.
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Lake George, N. Y..Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up
do ....Morion House, a. p., $3 up
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng..(Regent St.) The Langham, e.p., $2
Milwaukee, Wis..Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland). Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd). The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p. $1.50 a.p. $3.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.). The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, e. p., $3.50
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2 a. p. $2.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p. $1. a. p. $2
do (E. 11th St.)....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)...Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)...Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs). The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea). Grosvenor, (50th & 5th Ave.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $2 up
do (15th & 5th Av.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50 up
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y...The International, a.p., $4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr. Nyack). Prospect Hse. a.p., $3 up
Ocean City, Md.....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do .....New Lafayette Hotel, e.p. $1 a.p. $3
Philadelphia.....Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H...The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie, N. Y...Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y...New Osburn House, a.p., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do .....United States Hotel, a.p., $3
Springfield, Mass. Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
St. Louis, Mo., (Firepf'f) Southern Htl, a.p. $3 to $5
do .....Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C.....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:45 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne*, via Havre; at 6 AM for Ireland, (letters only,) per steamship Lucania*; at 7 AM for Netherlands, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam*"); at 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam*"); at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems*"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia*") at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.*")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. Cunard steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for St. Marc, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alvena*") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga. (Letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Fort Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. (Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, from Vancouver, close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 312 at 7:30 AM., 11 AM, and 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Lahn Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10